

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1870.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN ANGLO-SAXON INTERMENT AT BARLASTON, IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

In the course of some improvements in the grounds of the beautiful seat of Francis Wedgwood, Esq., at Barlaston, in the County of Stafford, a few years ago, a highly interesting and remarkable discovery was made, the particulars of which were most kindly communicated to me by his son, Godfrey Wedgwood, Esq. The discovery consisted of a grave, containing remains of a curious character, amongst which were some fragments of what is considered to be a helmet, and other relics. On cutting down some trees, etc., and clearing the ground, the workmen came upon the grave, of which the accompanying engraving gives a ground plan. This grave, which was seven feet in length by



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two feet in width, was cut in the solid red sandstone rock. It was about fifteen inches in depth at the deepest part, which was at the south-east corner, and died out with the slope of the hill towards the north-west, and the earth which covered it (which had probably been tempered in the usual manner) was only a few inches in thickness. It was on the slope of the hill. At the upper or northerly end of the grave a basin-like cavity, two or three inches in depth, was cut in the floor of rock (see A in the plan). In this hollow, which had evidently been intended for the helmeted head of the deceased to rest in, was found the remains of what I have alluded to as justly considered to be remains of a bronze helmet. The skeleton had, as is so frequently the case in Anglo-Saxon interments, entirely disappeared, but on its right side lay the sword (B), and on the left a knife (C).

The fragments in the cavity consisted of several pieces of curved bronze, highly ornamented, which had probably, with other plain curved pieces, formed the framework of the helmet; was

thin plates of bronze; a flat ring of bronze, beautifully ornamented (engraved on Plate VIII.), which is conjectured to have been the top of the framework of the helmet; and three enamelled discs, of a similar character to what have been found on Middleton Moor, in Derbyshire; at Benty Grange, in the same county; at Chesterton, in Warwickshire; and in other localities. One of these Barlaston pendants I engrave on Plate IX., and on the same plate have figured the example I have alluded to as having been discovered on Middleton Moor.

The use of these curious objects is at present very obscure, and but little attention has hitherto been paid to them. In these three instances—in that at Middleton Moor the remaining portions being found by the shoulder of the skeleton, along with which was another enamelled ornament, the iron umbone of a shield, and a thin basin-like vessel of bronze, which probably formed a part of a helmet; the Benty Grange, found with the helmet; and the Barlaston examples being found also along with portions of a helmet—leads one to suppose that they formed a part of that particular kind of head covering. At Chesterton four of these objects were found; two with hooks, as if for suspension, and two without hooks. It is, of course, very difficult to come to any conclusion, in the present state of our knowledge of Anglo-Saxon history, as to the original uses of these objects. That these enamelled and handled discs were intended for suspension by their hooks there can be but little doubt, and it seems not improbable that they might serve as pendants to the helmet; the two with hooks possibly hanging as ear-guards or coverings, and the others being attached by pins or rivets to, perhaps, the front and back of the circle. It is hoped that ultimately their use may be correctly ascertained.

With regard to the helmet, it may not be out of place to introduce an engraving of the remarkable and unique example from the Benty Grange tumulus (see Plate VIII.), and to refer the reader for a description of it to "*Ten Years' Diggings*," page 29, and "*Grave-Mounds and their Contents*," page 250, in the latter of which I have also described this interesting discovery at Barlaston.

The sword and knife found in the Barlaston grave were, as will be seen from the indication on the ground plan, of the usual forms.

The inference to be drawn from this curious discovery is, that the grave at Barlaston was that of a Saxon of high rank, who had been buried in his full dress, and that the cavity had been specially cut out in the floor of the rock-grave to admit of the helmet being worn as when he was living. No traces of a shield were noticed, nor were any other remains found in the locality, although it was carefully dug over for the purpose.

Thanks to the good taste and care of Mr. Wedgwood, the relics are safely preserved at Barlaston, where they form one of the many attractions of that truly interesting mansion, which boasts among its contents so many historical relics connected with the life and progress of "the great Josiah."

The Hall, Winster.



FROM BARLASTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.



FROM MIDDLETON MOOR, DERBYSHIRE.

ANGLO-SAXON ENAMELLED PENDANT ORNAMENTS.



CHRIST'S CROSS, OR CRISS-CROSS.

BY F. C. LUKIS, ESQ., F.S.A.

WHEN we use the term Criss-cross, it is seldom considered that it is derived from an ancient affirmation to the truth of what follows, as in the instance where we ask a man or woman who is deprived of the use of a pen, to make his cross.

+ This mark, which is so frequently to be found as preceding a cognomen, was considered as a solemn asseveration of the truth. Thus we find—

+ S. DOMINI . EDWARDI . REGIS . ANGL . C . EBORACI .



+ PRO . LANIS , ET , COREIS , LIBERANDIS .” and sometimes only four pin-holes, thus . . . The star may be supposed to be a corrupted

Criss-cross, as * or the ill-formed x something like that used to designate the Saint Andrew Cross, or saltier X.

The Customer's seal for Wools and Hides at Norwich are both marked with a star at top, as well as at the beginning of the inscription. All the corner pin-holes are perfect.

+ This, the Christ's Cross is found often preceding a name or declaration, in ancient documents. It is the “Santa Croce” of the Italians so generally used in that country; and it also refers to the terms *Christ-cross-row!* This name appears to be that which followed its use, in writing or reading the alphabet, where we invariably find it thus written + A. B. C., &c., so that the sign of the holy cross should precede the first letter A, and thus become learned by the little Christian before anything else. The original title of *Criess-cross-row* is now almost forgotten, as well as the *Horn-book*, which was used in part for its *durable substance*, at a period when paper was scarce, or not able to resist the hands or pockets of the youths of that period.*

Thus the legend around the gold jewel of Alfred commences thus in—+ “Alfred mec heht GEVVRAN,” or, Anglicé, Aelfred ordered me to be made, or wrought, likewise begins with the +. Hence, upon reading the legends on coins, they should be first read after the +, which is so universally placed thereon. This Christian emblem, however it may be respected by Emperors of France, has been changed

in the present new coinage of the empire, into the  Bee, at the commencement of the Legend, and terminated by the Anchor of Hope after it—

Thus, “+ . HIC JACET,” is equally common on tombstones.

* “Neatly secured from being soiled or torn,
Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn
A Book (to please us at a tender age,
’Tis called a book, though not a single page)
Presents the Prayer the Saviour deign’d to teach,
Which children use, and parsons, when they preach.”


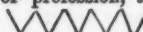
—COWPER.



It is probable that the Bills of Lading used in mercantile transactions, which began with, "In the name of the Holy Trinity," may have succeeded to the simple + which appears on so many other objects of interchange, as avowed *Sales and Deliveries*, whence the common use of the following has come down to us—

his
John + Thomas
mark.


his
Henry X Rogers
mark.

It appears that when the use of the pen and ink became more common, certain well-known ciphers were in use, and very often accompanied the name or initials. These scrolls or ciphers were usually preserved in the same form, so that in old documents the signature is made out by the flourish or cipher, which accompanied the name, and hence we still find on letter papers, a modern cipher in use by many persons.

The common expressions of "criss-cross" and "zig-zag," when applied to bad writing, does not seem to have arisen from the latter, which is a decoration of architecture, chiefly in the Norman style. It is formed by placing dots or pin-holes in different places, and uniting them by the pin or line, thus:—  or in a wavy pattern, often consisting of lines of different thicknesses. The term Zigzag is derived from some language or profession, and simply denotes sharp angles often repeated, like  which are often called teeth or dentals in architecture. It is a term used also in fortifications as well as in Gothic architecture. Zigzag is likewise used to express the walk of a man in liquor, "*car ses pieds vont en marchant tantot dun côté, tantot dun autre, oril fait des zigzags*—"

It is very interesting to us, in connection with the emblem which we always appreciate as Christians, that a very similar emblem, whatever may have been its original meaning or use, occurs in the first letter of the Chinese alphabet which is a cross in this form  as it were a compound of pin-holes, as stated above, which are united by lines so as to form the above figure:— 

The writing of that extraordinary people, being Ideographic, it is explained, as implying a building, a temple, a home, or a niche, for an idol. It was anciently an ornament for a temple, "the Po . koo . too."


On early Chinese vases this figure  is used to enclose distinguished or sacred names, as we find in the oblong oval or *cartouche* of the Egyptians. These cartouches in the inscribed marbles of Dendara, and pillars found at Nineveh, contain the Royal name of some one, a king or emperor. The cross likewise appears on the sepulchral monuments of the Tartars.

Mr. Urquhart says, "Thus, then, the earliest Temples were constructed in the form of a cross, and the most ancient of those discovered in India, are in all points the *fac-simile* of a Gothic cathedral, a form


not explained by an inherent use, and referable only to the practice observed in ancestral worship."

The Roman Catholic, or the Greek, says Clarke, "in bowing before the Cross, would be little disposed to believe that centuries before the birth of Christ, the same emblem was adored as that of the resurrection."

Now, the figure referred to by the learned traveller is not a Cross, nor has it any connexion whatever in its symbolical origin, mythological, or national history, with the cross of antiquity. He is speaking of another form, the *Tau* of the Egyptians, which in its natural sense was a key adapted for the opening of doors, the turning of sluices, and probably the ingenious masonic device of lifting heavy stones—the "*Lewis*" of the engineer. It became the key, symbolically, of the Womb and a future life, and thus decorates the hand of Osiris, as it does in its modern shape the escutcheon of the Roman Pontifex.


This is what is called the *Crux Ansata*, which is formed thus  being, in fact, the letter **T** tau, with a round handle. Mysticism in abundance has been evolved from this figure.

There is another figure of Indian origin which bears to this a close resemblance, and which has therefore been confounded with it. The Indian figure may be represented by an anchor without the stocks,

thus:— or as a Boat, and a mast standing in it, for the *Argo*. nauta, typifying the double generating power of Nature.

The connection of this with the **T** is obtained by an easy process in argument, that of reversing it, when it becomes pretty nearly a **L**.

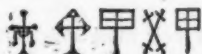
In China, however, there is, **TJ**, which also is the letter **T**, but with a perfectly distinct meaning, and represents the outspread Canopy of Heaven. This shows how the mind may be influenced by external and visible signs or notes of some hidden truth. By laying aside all solemn ceremonial or state, you reject a deep principle capable of influencing the mind; by these is the mind informed of some internal truth or essence in the form exhibited by hieroglyphics and symbols.

Amongst the Brahmins and Buddhists the Cross is known as **SWATIKA** or **SWASTIKA**, thus:  It was in this very form that it

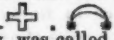
was first adopted by the Christians. This was likewise the figure on the Mythology of the North, which has been called *THOR'S HAMMER*, or the *THUNDERBOLT*. The Crusaders may have adopted it without understanding it.

Müller says:—"Occurrit denique in Monumentis Christianis forma **CRUCIS**."

Subjoined are some of the forms in which it appears on the vases of the *HYA*, and the "*Shang* dynasties" contemporaneous with Noah!!



Mr. Boutell, at page 28 of his *Monumental Brasses*, says:—That

the ornament consisted of a peculiar species of Cross. Amongst the devises is the Gammadum, which occurs on two of them. It was used in early Christian times in England and other countries, among ornamental devises, and on tombs and church ornaments, from 1011 to 1400. It was a favourite ornament of the Greek Church, whence it was probably brought into England, and it is known in Heraldry as the Fylfot. The Crescent was adopted by Richard I. and placed in the Royal Seal.— This Cross, denominated in a MS. of the 15th century, was called the "FYLFOT," which was in use at a very remote period as a Mystic Symbol amongst religious devotees in India and China, whence it appears to have been introduced, probably in the VIth century, into Europe. It occurs, says Mr. Waller, on very early Christian remains, and is found on the girdle of a priest of the date A.D. 1011. On brasses it is a common ornament, anterior to the accession of Richard II.



The FYLFOT CROSS,
or the
Symbol of the Swastikas.

When an enriched Guige or Gige is spoken of we must understand it as the belt from which hung the sword—in short, a sword-belt—which usually adorned the waist of the person, so that the Guige was said to be of Roses and Fylfots.

In the Monument of Bishop Walter Branscombe, who died in A.D. 1281, which now standeth in the westernmost bay of the south side of the Lady Chapel of Exeter Cathedral, the upper cushion that supports the recumbent Effigy is said to be *diapered with Fylfots* of a more elaborate form than is commonly seen. They are covered quarterly, *or*, and *gules*, the heraldic metal and colour alternating. This diaper was doubtless executed when the effigy was removed, and placed on the Altar Tomb, in its present position, probably about the year 1420.



This Symbol denotes the SWASTIKAS, or the opponents of BRAHMINS, who denied the Immortality of the Soul, and who affirmed that its existence was finite, and connected only with the body upon earth.



Brought by Captain Du Bois Lukis, 64th Regiment, from the palace of The Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, in 1857.

In the device on the China cup brought from Cawnpore, the Fylfot Cross, or Hindoo Cross, appears at the angles of the pattern.

In old French—N.B.—Feufollet or filfollet, fantastic thread device, like Arabesque.

In Egypt the doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul was one of the earliest religious beliefs, and of the ancient world. Its acceptance was almost universal in India, but it was denied only by the *Atheistical class*, or *Swastikas*.

The Swastikas received their name from their peculiar Symbol, the *Swastika*, or *mystic Cross*, which was typical of their belief in *Swasti*, which term is a compound of *Su*, "Well," and *Asti*, "It is," meaning,

"it is well," or as Wilson expresses it, "*So be it*;" and which implied complete resignation, under all circumstances. This was only the stupefying submission of the Fatalist, not the meek resignation of the Christian; such a dogma as was advanced by the revolutionary school of Reason, during the Revolution of France, when the dogma that Death was only an "*eternal sleep*!!" was propagated!!

According to the Chinese the Swástikas were Rationalists, who held that *contentment and peace of mind* were the only objects worthy of attainment in this life. They were the TAO SEE of the Chinese, supposed to have commenced between 604 and 523 B.C.

The Swásti of Sanscrit is the Svī of Pali, and the Mystic Cross, or Swástica is only a monogrammatic Symbol, formed by the combination of the two Syllables *su* × *ti* = *suti*.

Thus this Fatalist Doctrine of eternal annihilation and consequent escape from future punishment will always be popular amongst people of weak minds and strong passions.

The Buddhist Triad was three Persons :

BUDDHA, DHARMA, AND SANGHA.

BUDDHA means MIND.

DHARMA " MATTER.

SANGHA " The two in a sensible form.

The Fylfot Cross, or the Swástika designed symbol, may have been introduced upon the monuments of the 12th and 14th centuries, or upon the girdle of a Crusader, or even the *stole* of a priest before the reign of Richard II. through sheer ignorance of its origin or significative design. Being found upon embroidered work of Indian manufacture as well as on China and Porcelain jars brought home from the East, its form and design may have been copied as a new device, and thus retained in Western Europe, as in the case of the Lotus of the Egyptians, or the Honeysuckle of the Greeks. It may not be departing too much from the sign or the true meaning of Symbols which were used in the world, if the following remarks be added to the foregoing.

As the earliest records in use were simple and rude they were still bearing a tale to the mind of the inventor; thus, cuts made with some sharp instrument, either of flint or harder substance, would make a notch in a piece of wood or bone, and recall something to its maker, and thus become records of events, which might be useful to him. These simple characters, doubtless, preceded the knowledge of a written language, or of a regular calendar. For instance, Ogham or Runic.

As Ritual forms prevailed in like manner, and Symbols were explained as truths by the priests, so every object in nature led to something mystic, ridiculous as some of their notions were, and these notions have stood the test of ages and centuries, for even in our day we see published from year to year the *Vox Stellarum* in Moore's Almanack, which differs little from the same faith which prevailed in Egypt under the Pharaohs, and we find that the different planets or signs of the Zodiac, are said to exercise a direct influence, not only on the human frame, but also on the political events which so often turn the destinies of mankind.

Sentiments such as these have been found to exist amongst the most savage as well as the most enlightened and civilised people, and even now are so strongly rooted in the mind of some people as to prevent the possibility of convincing them to the contrary. The Egyptians, who were learned in Astrology, and their priests, pursued the secret virtue of this high branch of human Science, and acting therewith deceived the people by referring to the power of magic and effects, which their superior knowledge of chemistry, for it is well known that they had made considerable progress in this science even to be named by other nations under the same appellative, which we at this day designate by the term *Kemi*, from which we have derived the words *Al-chemy* and *Chemistry*.

The Egyptian name *Ouase*, or in the Thebaic dialect, *Ouahe*—the Greeks have made *Oasis*, which term is now used by us, for portions of land recovered from the waters, on which to rest the foot, build cities, or cultivate the spot. The oasis of Ammon was so called because it was near the Oracle of Ammon, twelve days' journey west of Memphis.

Originally, it seems that the Early Races of Man, such as the Egyptians, believed in the Unity of God, and certainly of a life to come. The chiefs and priests were obliged to speak to a rude and ignorant people by means of symbols, and thus to render more evident to the eyes of the vulgar, the different attributes of the Deity. These original symbols, in progress of time, lost their primitive significations, and the figures which expressed the attributes were afterwards considered as different and distinct Deities, although not entirely different and unconnected with the Supreme Being, so that the signs of Phtha, Osiris, &c., were no longer considered as signs of the different attributes of Ammon, but as distinct Deities, who with him had organised the world and given laws to mankind. The representation itself of Amentis, and the weighing of the soul of the deceased, which originally had been but a visible mode of imparting the notion of the rewards and punishments attending a future life for the conduct followed in this, was, in progress of time, believed to be a real trial held before the tribunal of Osiris, and the symbolical figures of *Hermes*, *Smé Anubis*, and *Osiris* himself, which were intended to exhibit the justice and mercy of the Supreme, and the record he kept of all actions of men, were, in progress of time, erected into so many deities, who acted by the immutable decree of Ammon, but perfectly distinct from him, both in substance and power.

And notwithstanding the fatal encroachment of idolatry and the degrading superstition which corruption had introduced into their creed, the Unity of the Godhead, the certainty of a life to come, the eternity of punishment or of reward, continued to constitute to the very end of the Egyptian Empire, the most important tenets inculcated by the religion of the people.

Guernsey.

EXTRACTS FROM THE COMMON-PLACE BOOK OF EDWARD BROWNE.

THE Sloane Collection of Manuscripts in the British Museum contains (MS. No. 1900) a small common-place book of Edward Browne, son of Sir Thomas Browne. The writer was a celebrated physician, attended Charles II. in his last illness, and in 1705 became President of the College of Physicians, which office he held till his death, in 1708. Several volumes of travels came from his pen, and he translated two of the lives for Dryden's edition of Plutarch. He was about twenty-two years old when this journal was written, and an undergraduate of Cambridge University.

Among the miscellanea contained in the volume is an account of a journey made in September, 1662, through the Midland Counties. It has not hitherto been noticed by any topographer with whose works I am acquainted, and as he viewed things with an observant eye, I venture to give his notes so far as they relate to Derbyshire, leaving out a little discursive matter which occurs here and there of no interest. Starting from Norwich, his native place, with several young gallants as companions, equipped, not as in these degenerate days with knapsack and walking-stick, but armed with pistol and rapier, and mounted on hacks, the party travelled through Lincolnshire and arrived in Nottinghamshire, where, with the reader's permission, we will join them ere they cross the border:—

"Wee lodged at night at Tuckesford a market town whither wee came not y^e day after but before y^e faire and so wee were called up betimes by the faire folkes that used very foule play to one another beginning to quarrel fight and pull down before they had scarce build up their stalls. This day broke very rudely upon us and our entertainte till night was answerable to this our morning's salutation for I never travelld before in such a lamentable day both for weather and way but wee made shift to ride sixteen mile that morning to Chesterfield in Darbishiore passing by Bolsover Castle belonging to the Earl of Newcastle very finely seated upon a high hill, and missing our way once or twice wee rode up mountain downe dale till we came to our Inne where wee were glad to goe to bed at noon, one of our companions came no better armed again the weather then with an open'd slav'd doublet whose misfortune though wee could doe no otherwise then much pity as being the greatest of us all, yet it made us some sport to see what pretty waterworkes the rain had made about him. The spouting of his doublet sleeves did so resemble him to a whale. This gentleman indeed was in a lamentable Pickle but we had no great reason to laugh at him, for we were pretty well scou'd our selves, and the way being so good as 't was impossible for to ride above two mile an hour in this stormy weather, did administer an excellent remedy for our madnesse to see our selves thus drencht, patience per force, and made us in spite of our selves march an Alderman's pace some seven houres together in this morning but coming to our Inne by the Ostlers helpe having lifted our cramp'd legs of our horses, we crawled up staires to a fire, where in two houres time wee had so well dried ourselves without and liquored ourselves within, that wee began to bee so valiant as to think upon a second march, but inquiring after the business wee received great discouragement with some storie of a more which they told us we must goe over; wee had by chance lighted on a house that was noted for good drinke and a shovell borde table which had invited some Darbishiore blades that liv'd at Bakewell but were then at Chesterfield about some businesse to take a strengthening cup, before they would incounter with their journey home y^e night; wee hearing of them were desirous to ride in company with them so as wee might bee conducted in this strange mountainous, misty, morish, rocky, wild country, but they having drunk freely of their ale which inclined them something to their countries natural rudeness and the distast they took at our Swords and Pistols with which wee rid made them loth to be troubl'd with our companies till I being more loth to loose this opportunity then the other (one of which had voted to ly in bed the rest of the day)

went into the roome and perswaded them so well as they were willing not only to afford us their company but staid for us till we accoutred ourselves and so wee most courageously set forward again, the weather being not one whit better and the way far worse for the great quantity of rain that fell come down in floods from the tops of the hills washing downe mud and so making a bog in every valley, the craggy ascents, the rocky unevennesse of the roads, the high Peaks and the almost perpendicular descents that wee were to ride down, but what was worse then all this; the furious speed that our conductors, mounted upon good horses used to those hills, led us on with, put us into such an amazement as we knew not *what* to doe, for the pace wee rode would neither give us opportunity either to speake to them or to consult with one another, till at length a friendly bough that had sprouted out beyond his fellows over the rode, gave our file leader such a brush of the jacket as it swept him of his horse, and the poor jade not caring for his master's company ran away without him, by this means while some went 'o get his courser for him others had time to come up to a Generall randevouz and concluded to ride more soberly. . . . I perceived in one of my fellow Squires visages for all his disguise some likeness to a face I had formerly been acquainted withall and tooke the boldnesse presently to tell him both his and my name."

The recognition, however, was not returned.

"We being all up again our light horsd companie thundred away and our poor jades I think being afraid as well as their masters to bee left alone in this desolate vast rude country made as much hast they could after them, and this pace we rid till wee lost sight of one another the best horses getting foremost. . . . our leaders were so civill when it was almost too late to make another halt at the top of one of the highest hills thereabout just before we were to go on to the moare and I was the last that got up to them where missing one of my companions who was not able to keep up with us I was in the greatest perplexity imaginable, and desiring them to stay a while I rid back again hooping and hallowing out to my lost friend but no creature could I see or hear."

He returned to his companions—

"Who told me twas no use staying there, and twere better to kill our horses than be left in those thick mists, the day now drawing to an end and so setting spurs to their horses they ran down a precipice and in a short time we had the favour to be rained on again, for at the top of the hill we were drenched in the clouds themselves which came not upon us drop by drop but cloud after cloud came puffing over the hill as if they themselves had been out of breath with climbing it. The road was uneven rocky and full of great holes, and at that time swelled with such rapid currents as wee had made most pitifull shift if wee had not been accommodated with a most excellent conductors who yet for all his deft fell over his horses head as he was plunging into some dirty hole but by good luck Smit his face into a soft place of mood, whence I suppose he had a mouthful both of mud and rotten stick, for he seemed to us to spit crows nest a good while after."

The speed was abated, and they entered into conversation, and on the "Bakewellites" being informed that—

"Our intentions were to stay at their own town this night they were so overjoyed to see an old acquaintance and so kind and loving that what shaking hands riding a breast and in this bad way they put me to more trouble with their favour then before they had by their rudeness. . . . Yet by this mean I procured them to ride so easily as I led my horse down the next steep hill, on the side of which laid a vast number of huge stones, one intire stone of them being as big as an ordinary house some of the smaller they cut into mill stones here wee got a prospect of that famous building the Earl of Devonshires house at Chatsworth seated most commodiously by the banks of the river Dorrain (Derwent) and the foot of an high mountain and upon a peake at the top of the Hill is build a neat rotunde or summer house which seems as if it hung over the other a quarter of a mile high in the air. Passing the river which then ran with the strongest that ever I behelde any wee climbed over another hill a mile up and a mile down and crossing the Wy wee got to Bakwell—a little after it was dark—where our entertainment at our Inn as it could not bee expected sumptuous s; neither was it halfe so bad as we might fear, for our host was very civill and careful to give us the best accommodations that Barrow Country could afford, and therefore after we had drunk a gun* of their good ale, I cannot say down went the spit, but to spit it up went a string with a piece of mutton and a chicken at the end of it, and wee tooke no further care for ourselves

* A great flagon for drink.—Bailey.

but our poor horses could not fare so well, for there was neither litter or oates to be gotten for them and therefore they were forced to pack out and lay abroad this wet night Poor Jades in a cold rotten meadow which made their hides so tender as you might rub the hair of them as easily as the bristles from a scalded pig . . . as soon as we came in and had squashed our selves down upon our seats amongst some other townes men I concluded my Darbishiere friend who had now vouchsafed us his company at our Inne to be clearly the oracle of that country, and well hee might for hee had been at an University which I perceived was a worke of Superarrogation amongst their Divines, and that their greatest Clarkes might have passed in other places for sextons, for they never went to any other schoole, but to the parish church to him therefore the more judicious people did refer themselves, and I was going to say pin'd them upon his sleeve* the day before he had most manfully led up a train of above 20 Parsons and though they thought themselves to be great Presbyterians yet they followed him in the subscription at Chesterfield and kept themselves in their livings in despite of their own teeth, for his sake I think we had very good usage here, and were somewhat merry this night although the thought of lost companion did much perplex us, but having taken order that we should goe back to looke for him next day . . . and now having time and a good fire we began to flea of our clothes and tried to dry our selves or them if it were possible, but the natives they never put themselves to that trouble I thinke dry and wet is all one to them, the fear no weather, and their common saying is when all is wet the skin *will* hold out yet, to draw one of them through a river I think would bee but Laterem Lavare they are such thick skin'd stony People. If (*sic*) had been of Darbishiere I should never have doubted of the truth of Ovid's story that we were all produced of stones. This was our comfort we had got the best bed in the house which was somewhat softer than a rock but if it had not wee should have made shift to have slept this day's travell had so wearied our bones, and indeed I snorted out the night pretty well."

He dreamt of his lost companion, taking it as a good omen.

"This morning we walked up and down to see the church and a hot bath and well which are here but for want of looking *after* they have let the cold spring break in and mingle with the hot so as at present they are of little use. In this church were divers ancient monuments and very handsome tombs—upon the forehead of one y^t was held to bee very ancient wee might read (*The Nazaren*) and upon a tombe stone digged up in the churchd (*sic*) we could perceive this written on y^e stone side—'Mors nulli parens, mors pietati,' on y^e other, 'Quantula sunt hominum corporcula.'† Their houses are most of them built without mortar, stones heaped upon stones make a substantiall wall and by their owne weight keep one another fast, and strong; they cover their houses with a slate of which they have greete plentye in most of their hills, their buildings are but low and seeme rather to bee naturall than artificiall, when wee had viewed this famous towne of Bakewell wee returned to our Inne to strengthen our selves against what Encounters wee should meet with next, where at our entrance wee were accosted with the best musick the place could afford, an excellent Bagpipes.‡ and Breakfast being ready I thinke our meat doived down our throats the merrylier, but to consummate all our Jollities, in comes our open-sleev'd companion which wee had outrid the day before, as if hee had dropt out of the clouds and made up the triumvirat again, and so being well met wee purposed presently to ride to the d.....l's a...e of Peak together. But our friend lothe to be so often metaphormised (*sic*) as hee was the day before by the weather very prudently buyes honest Jarvas his our host cinnamon coat for eight shillings and turn'd him selfe into his shape once for all, so that now wee fearing neither wind nor weather hill nor dale, being all of us "Tunicati et cœrati" wee most curragiously mounted upon our Hackneys promising them if they did performe well to day that they should rest the next, being Sunday. Within a mile's riding we came to a towne Ashford where it was left to our choice whether wee would swim our horses through an overflowen ditch or ride over an extream narrow bridge, I had heard that Elephants had danced upon roapes, and so ventured my horse on the latter—2 mile more brought us to Wardlo a little beyond which I saw a veine of stone which I guess'd to be marble—3 mile further to Bradwall where wee tooke some notice of the lead mines

* This was the Rev. John Rowlandson, Vicar of Bakewell.

† It is singular that no mention is made of the Cross. If then in the church-yard such a remarkable object would not have escaped his attention. Is not the common tradition almost confirmed beyond dispute by this circumstance, that it was removed to its present site from some other place?

‡ "In the Peak they are much given to dance after the bagpipes almost every town hath a bagpipe in it."—*Philip Kinder's MS.*

of which there are a vast number all about these hills that which wee went to was about twenty fathom deep, some are more some lesse the diameter of the hole through which they descend was not above a yard, when they find oare they may follow it eleven or twelve yards and no more from the bottom of the hole they have first sunk, least they should fall into one another's workes,* wee tooke some pieces of the lead as it came out of the lead mines some clear like christall but very rare, wee happened of one very bright—and so led our horses doune a steep mountain † to Castleton, so called from the Castle situated upon the left buttock of the Peak hill—as soon as wee were got to the town we prepared our selves to see this place so much talk'd of called (save your presence) the d.....l's a....e which in my judgement is no unfit appellation considering its figure whose picture I could wish were here inserted but for want of it you must bee content with this barren description. At the bottom of the back side of a high rocky mountaine bipartite at the top, and perpendicularly steep from thence to the leavell of the ground wee beheld a vast hole or den which was presently understood to by us to bee the Anus, into which by the helpe of light and guides wee did not only enter but travailed some space up the Intestinum rectum and had made further discovery."

But it was too wet because of the rains—

"And wee thinking it not good sayling up Stix against the tide after some inspection with no small admiration of these infernall territories wee returned again to the upper world. At our entrance wee found the country inhabited, but scarce could guesse by their habit what kind of Creatures they were, whether they were onely Ascarides which did wriggle up and downe and live in the Devill's posterior or whether they were shades dwelling in these Tartarean cavernes to us at first was doubtfull, they looked indeed like furies, but for manner's sake wee asked whether they were Gipsies. By their answer, wee gathered indeed those wandreing tribes did sometimes visit them, but they did make good their mansions in this cave and reserved to themselves a more fixed habitation, † skorning to change theirs for any mortall mansion having greater accomodations in this their Commonwealth than any other that are beholden to the sun or annoyed by the weather both which they seem to contemne, and having got so strong a shell upon their backs they fear'd no externall weapons, and if their Nile overflows not its hankes too high they can suffer no inconvenience."

He speaks of the stream which constantly flows through the Peak cavern, but in words it is not desirable to give here.

"If this bee too obscure then, thus ignotum per ignotius. He will strive to talk in rime to those that doe not understand the prose. But let their priviledges bee what they will wee care not, so much, neither for their company nor country and so made haste out again.

Its then decreed that wee must speak
Of Darby and its famous Peak
Of which, bee that hath not heard something
I count him but a countrey bumken.
For all do wonder, far and neere
At the Devill's a....e in Darbshire
And some good people curse and swear
What the D'll makes him lay's tail there

For they that live there call this same
Never by any other name.
For neither sun nor moon nor starre
The a bitt could you see their
Nor any light has ever been
Within this long seen
And when 'tis day without the den
It is as darke as night within
Therefore surely without doubt
The monster's some where here about §

* This is neither a clear, nor quite correct exposition of "the custom of the mine,"

† The Sicket

‡ "The Gipsies, from all parts of England, meet once a-year at a place appointed, oftens the Devill's a....e in the Peake in Darbshire and sometimes at Ketbrook by Blackheath."—*Brand, Vol. III. p. 96.*

§ The rhyme is continued, but partakes too much of that freedom of language, then so usual, for the pages of this publication.

Next to this Mountain is another of no lesse height called by the people as well as wee could understand the Memtor which as if halfe of it had been rent away it being perpendicularly steep from almost the top to y^e bottom about three or four miles distance from hence is a well which ebbs and flows not constantly as the Sea but irregularly and oftener by far,* the next place wee saw 2 miles distance from hence was Eldon hole a pit such vast depth that y^e greatest ingines and the boldest felows that could be found to goe down could never find any bottome divers have descended 8 score fathom and have neither found water nor can perceive sign of any bottom: it struck some terrour in us to hear the noise of the stones which wee threw downe so long after they were out of our hand, this hole is a fitter place for cleanly conveyance that I know & any thing once thrown in is as safe as if 'twere in the moone, one wretched villain conceived (*confessed*!) upon a time at y^e gallows that hee rob'd a gentleman and threw him is together with his horse. Empedocles might have made himselfe immortal here without fear of the discovery of his slippers, this yawning of the mountain is not past six yards broad but four times as long.† From hence wee made as much hast as wee could to Buxton and gain'd, by the helpe of a guide, by that time it was darke, the hilly rocky way continued still and had made us almost despaire but that these strange sights satisfied us something, and wee conceiv'd some comfort in hope of resting our selves the next day: but neither could wee get any eases here for our horses although besides a little bary it bee the onely corne that grows in the Country,‡ harvest being not begun here for all the sun has sunk below the Equinox and left these hills to be covered with frosts each morning: At this town the better sort of people were (*sic*) shoes on Sundays and some of them bands, wee had y^e luck to meet with a sermon which wee could not have done in halfe a yeare before by relation. I think there's a true Chappell of Ease indeed here (for they was hardly ever goe to church), our entertainment was oat cakes and mutton which wee fancied to tast like dog,§ our lodging in a low rafty room—they told us wee had higher hills to go over than any wee had passed yet, which relished worste of all—but for all this

Buxtona quæ calide celebrabere nomine lymphæ.

Wee are more beholden to thee then to speake ill of thy fame, thy noble bath and springs afforded us more delight and pleasure then that wee should silently and ungratefully passe them over! These waters are very hot and judged not inferior to those of Somersetshire.

Buxtonis thermis vix præfero Bathonianas.

They are frequented in the Summer by the gentry of the adjacent country; they drinke of the waters as well as bath in them. I judge them to bee the same although the well from whence they *spring* may be at some distance. It was pretty to observe the rising of the cold and hot springs so nigh one another that by putting my hand into the water I conceived one finger to freeze till the other could not indure the heat of the boyling spring just by it. There is a handsome house built by them, and a convenient bathing place though not very large but at this time of the year no day of the week being seasonable to bath in, wee contented ourselves with the sight without any more than a manuell immersion into these delicious springs. By this town of Buxton there is another subterraneous cavity as remarkable though not so famous as that of the Peak-hill and goes by the name of Poole's hole from an outlaw as they told us, who if hee did not discover, did at least make use of this cave for a refuge, and security hole, against those that were hunting after him. The entrance into this is about a yard high but after a little creeping wee came into a more spacious vault which encreased bigger and bigger till it came to bee as large as any church in this hole there is water which drops from the top continually and turns into stone with which the side bottom and top of this cave is crusted shaping itselfe sometimes into pretty figures; wee observed in one place the shape of an old man, in another of a lion, in a third of a fount, this water dropping from the topping causes these stones to hang like Iseichle all about the rooffe, one larger and more remarkable than the rest about a yard and a half longe they called from the resemblance to it y^e sitch of Bacon wee hobbled under ground here nigh a furlong till we came to a pille of this Hydro-

* Vide Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, Vol. I. p. 27.

† *Ibid*, Vol. I. p. 14.

‡ "The common inhabitants doe prefer cates for delight and strength above any ether graine; for here you may *jus nigrum*, the Lacedæmonian pottage, to be a good dish if you bring a Lacedæmonian stomach. It is observed, that they have for the most part fair, long, broad teeth, which is caused by the mastication of their oat bread."—*Kinder's MS. History*.

§ Lord Macaulay alludes to this in his *History of England*.

lith water turned into stone which they called the queen of Scots Pillar, who when shee fled out of Scotland in the reign of queen Elizabeth cominge to Buxton, mor'd with the same curiosity as our selves interr'd this cave and went thus far, giving it by so doing the honour of her name ever since.* Wee brake of a piece of this pillar and brought it away with us in our coming back again, we went into another cleft of this hollow rock which they called Poole's chamber where wee saw his stone table and bed and so creeping through y^e narrow place by which we had before entred wee had the happinesse at length to see daylighte again, and according to the custome of the place we were no sooner entred the open air but wee were accosted with a company of damselfs very cleanly drest having each of them a little dish of water full of sweet hearbes which they held out to us to wash our hands which wee had dirty and be-daubed with the slime within this hole which done & wee being somewhat taken with this pretty custome did the more freely immerge our recompences for this theyr odd kinde of civility. On Munday morning we again set out towards Chester and taking a guide to direct us in the nigher & best way which was not by the common road we ascended the hills white with frost and extreame haze, but because there were some trees that were playsonter than their stone hedges and the way not altogether so stony as before together with our hope to bee now quickly past them wee travailed with lesse tediousnesse then wee had done before; our foot guide that went with us, for the credit of the business wente a little way with shoes on but after a short space I perceived him cast them of behind a hedge and marche upon his bare hooves and asking him why hee did so, hee answered the hardness of the way forc'd him to it, for being used to it hee could goe any where barefoot more conveniently then with shoes; after four or five miles rideing wee came to have as delicious a prospect as almost England can afford I never saw any to compare to it except it were upon King Henry's mount in Petersham Park in Surrey where you may see part of ten Counteys together, neither doth that goe in my opinion beyond this, onely in this respect that you have a prospect every way there, from hence only on one side the Darby mountains quickly terminating your sight Eastward, from this place we could see the Mountains in Wales, and have a fair view of most parts of the County Palatine of Chester together with the Southern parts of Lancashire, here the Vale Royall of England which seemed like a Paradise to us, adorn'd with pleasant rivers cristall springs delightful buildings high woods, which seem'd bending by sweet gales to beckon us to come to them, afforded us so much delight as we travailed without any discontentment over the back of these swelling mountains, till we came to Maxfield where they end: As we came down the last hill I was very glad that 'twas the last, yet it did not altogether repent us that wee had visited them and conceived with ourselves when wee had *tandem aliquando* overcome these dangerous passages with Eneas in Virgil or rather with Heroical Tom Coriat as hee travailed over the Savojian mountains *'tandem et hoc olim meminisse juvabit.'*"

So master Ned, wishing thee and thy jovial companie, fairer weather and less perilous paths, we will say *Vale*, and God speed!

VALYS CAPOSTI.

* Beautifully has Charles Cotton spoken of this, where, in his "Wonders of the Peak," he says:—

"The fairest, brightest Queen, that ever yet
On English ground unhappy footing set
Coming to view this cave, took so much pains
For all the damp and horror it contains,
To penetrate so far as to this place
And, seeing it, with her own mouth to grace
As her *non ultra*, this now famous stone,
By naming and declaring it her own;
Which, ever since, so gloriously install'd,
Has been the Queen of Scots her Pillar call'd."

WAR TAX FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF CLAUGHTON, IN 1689.

BY MAJOR FISHWICK.

THE township to which this taxation refers is Claughton, in the parish of Garstang, in the hundred of Amounderness, County of Lancaster, and is usually pronounced *Clighton*. In the Domesday survey it is described as Clactune, and had two carucates of land under cultivation. The following schedule may be taken to be a complete list of all the inhabitants, who, in 1689, held property of any rateable value; however highly we may esteem the labours of the compilers of modern "directories," we feel sure that the tax collector is of the two the one most to be relied on for accuracy, as at all events he will not be guilty of *omissions*.

"By the Com^r for putting in Execution Act for a grant to their Majes^t of an aid of twelve pence in the pound for one grant for the necessary defense of their realms. You are hereby appointed and required to be collectors for the Townshipp of Claughton in the said county [of Lancaster] of all and evry the sumes of money in the Schedule or Assesment^s hereunto annexed mentioned.

And with in sixe dayes after your receipt hereof you are hereby required to demande of all and evry the seuvrell persons in the said schedule the seuvrall sumes answering to their respective names, so that if any person find themselves agreived by the said assesment^s they may appeal to us or any two or more of the said Com^r at the Towns Hall in.....on the Eleventh day of November instant. And you are hereby farther required that after such appeals as aforesaid shall be determined you doe forthwith collect all and evry the sums charged for personalties and offices as also one moiety or halfe of all and evry the said sums of money or such other sumes as shall be seuvrally charged on the respective persons at the determination of the said appeals, and pay the said seuvrall sumes over into the hands of Mr. James Roscow, Head Collector for the hundred of Amounderness at the house of Mr. Richard Woods, in Preston on the twentie second day of this instant Nouemb^r. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse to pay his or her rate or assesment^s charged by the said schedule you are forthwith after such demand to distrain upon any Messuages Lands or Tenement^s for which they stand charged or to distrain the person or persons so neglecting or refusing by his or their goods and chattells or with the assistance of your constable in the day time to break open any house, chest trunk or box where their goods are, and the distress so taken to keep by the space of four days at the costs or charges of the owner thereof, and if satisfaction be not made with in the space of four days, that then you cause the said distress to be apprizd by two or three of the inhabitants of your said Townshipp and cause the sale whereof to be made for payment of the sumes charged upon the defaulter rendring to the owner the overplus (if any be) all necessary charges in takeing and keeping the same being just deducted. And further that you collect and leuy the other moiety or half of all and evry the said sumes of money charged for lands in like manner as aforesaid, so that you doe pay the same ouer unto Mr. James Roscow at the place aforesaid on the fourteenth day of febr^y next and you are hereby authorized to retain in your hands three pence for evry twentie shillings by you so paid to the said Head Collector, Recompense for your service. Thereof fail not at your perills. Given under our hands and sealed at Garstang, the ffourth Day of Nouemb^r.

Anno R R et R^d Will^m et Marie Ang^e &c primo Anorⁱ.

Dm^d 1689.
To John Sallome
& John Bradlow
these

L. Rawstorne
*Chr. Parker
Ra. Longworth
*Tho. Winkley
*Roger Suder
*Geo Addison.

Nouemb^r the 2d, 1689. Assesment^s for the townshipp of Claughton by virtue of an Act of Parliament for a grant to the Mag^{ties} of an aid of twelve pence in the pound for one year for the necessary defense of these Realmes.

	£	s.	d.			
Mr. Richard Roa, Doct ^r of				John Broderton ...	00	01 00
Diunity ^a ...	01	02	00	John Chrichloe ...	00	05 00
John Brockholes, Esq ^r , ¹ ...	01	04	00	John Cartemill ...	00	02 00
Thomas Whitehead, Gent. &	00	06	00	Robert Parkinson ...	00	01 00
Thomas Barton ...	00	04	00	William Grason ...	00	05 00
John Barton ...	00	06	00	Mrs. Elline Sogg widowe ...	00	04 00
George Bradshowe ...	00	04	00	John Richardson ...	00	04 00
Robert Wilson ...	00	03	00	Richard Cortas ...	00	02 00
William Bomber ...	00	01	00	Robert Garner ...	00	01 00
James Morton ...	00	02	00	John Hall ...	00	01 00
Anthony Walker ...	00	01	00	Thomas Hull ...	00	02 00
James Walker ...	00	01	00	Elizabeth Arkwright widowe	00	03 00
Alice Walker, widowe ...	00	01	00	Thomas Markwall ...	00	02 00
Robert Carter ...	00	04	00	Thomas Cardwell ...	00	01 00
James Carter ...	00	05	00	William Dowson ...	00	01 00
Margaret Adamson widowe	00	02	00	John Allston ...	00	04 00
Hugh Barton ^b ...	00	02	00	Thomas frances ...	00	02 00
Christopher Caton ...	00	01	00	Elline Grason widow ...	00	02 00
Thomas Whittingham ^c ...	00	04	00	Richard Shepard ...	00	01 00
Thomas Shepard ...	00	04	00	Lawrence Cottam ...	00	08 00
Henry Herriage ...	00	04	00	Robert Maile [Moyle] ...	00	02 00
James Parkinson ...	00	01	00	Mary Bell widowe ...	00	01 00
William Walker ^d ...	00	01	00	William Walmsley ...	00	03 00
Benjamin Corney ...	00	01	00	Thomas Wilkinson, gent. ...	00	05 00
James Chippindale ...	00	06	00	Thomas Caton ...	00	01 00
Anthony Walker ...	00	04	00	Christopher Parkinson ...	00	01 00
John Sallom ...	00	04	00	Elizabeth Shepherd widow	00	01 00
Thomas Caton ...	00	02	00	William Cartmell ...	00	02 00
William Latus ^e ...	00	05	00	Richard Blackborne ...	00	01 00
Thomas Goose ...	00	01	00	ffrancis Clarkson ...	00	02 00
John Sallom ...	00	01	00			
				sume total	09	18 00

wee return
^a John Sallom } Collectors
 & Joh Bradloe } allowed by us L. RAWBORN,
 &c. &c.

The document, of which this is a copy, is now in the possession of Mr. John Whitehead, of Rochdale, and it is probably the original MS.

Carr Hill, Rochdale.

- ^a A Justice of the Peace in 1671. ^b Mayor of Preston in 1679.
^c A Roger Sudell was Guild Mayor of Preston, 1682. ^d Mayor of Preston, 1678.
^e Rev. Richard Wroe was Vicar of Garstang from 28 Nov., 1684 to 1694, when he resigned. He was a native of Radcliffe, near Bury, in Lancashire; graduated at Jesus' College, Cambridge, A.M. 1665, and S.T.P. 1686, afterwards D.D.; in 1675 he was appointed a Fellow of the Manchester College, and in 1684 was elected Warden. He was buried in the Manchester Cathedral 1718.

^f The Brockholes were formerly the lords of Claughton, and are now represented by the descendants of William Fitzherbert, who took the name and arms of the family about sixty years ago.

^g Thomas Whitehead, born in 1645, was the son of Richard Whitehead, who was Captain in the Parliamentary army under Colonel A. Rigby. The company which he commanded was raised in Garstang.

^h Barton was a very common name in this neighbourhood. A John Barton died seized of lands in Claughton 9 Charles I. (1633-34).—(*Inq. P. Mort.*)

ⁱ Thomas Whittingham was the son of William Whittingham of Westfield, Claughton, whose Will dated 14 Oct., 1662, furnishes the following genealogical details, viz.—he (W. W.) left a wife Elline, and daughter Katharine, and four sons, Thomas (the above-named), George, Godfrey, and Matthew. This was no doubt a branch of the old stock of the Whittingham's, of Whittingham Hall.

^j A Henry Walker was plaintiff in a case of disputed possession of land here in 18 Hen. VIII. (1526-27).—*Cal. to Pleadings.*

^k Probably of the family of this name which settled in Goosnargh early in 16th century.

^l Possibly the Sallom who married Ann Hesketh, the sister of Gabriel Hesketh, of Whitehill in Goosnargh.

CHURCH GOODS AND CHANTRIES OF DERBYSHIRE IN THE XVITH CENTURY, WITH NOTES.

BY MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.R.S.L., F.S.A., PRECENTOR AND PREBENDARY OF CHICHESTER: AUTHOR OF "SACRED ARCHÆOLOGY," ETC.

(Continued from page 12.)

CHANTRIES.

STAVELEY.

STAVELEY.—The Free Chapell founded by Musserd* ancestor of Sir Peter Ffrachitell [FRECHEVILLE] Knt., now patron, to serve the cure of the manor of Staveley. liijs iiijd. Thos Bromhead preste xvd. resolute rentte to my lade of Cumberlande. It is a parishe church and hath a mancyon howse worthy to be letten yerely xvjs. our chalis was stolen xij monethes past. Stock ijs. jd. Clere value liijs. iiijd.

SAWLEY.

SAWLEY.—The Chantry founded by Sir Raffe Choddesdyn sometime thresorer† of the Cathedrall Church of Lychefeld to praye for the soules of the seyd Raffe and of all the bishoppes and Canons of Lychfeld and all cristian soules. Cs. clere payd owte of the suppressed howse of Burton uppon Trente. Robarte Bradshawe chauntrye pryst. It is within the Parishe church, there is iij^c howsellynge people and more. Mr. Pagett‡ [Paget] having the hole possessions of the late Collegiate Church of Burton hath gyven comandment to his officers there to paye the same Salarye. There are only iij vestementes iij aulter clothes a masse boke and ij towells of no walewe. Clere value Cs.

DOVERIDGH.

DOVERIDGH.—The chauntry founded by Sir Robert Knyton sometye Yycar att the alter of our Ladye; as for the sustenance of pore people, as apperith by the foundacon thereof dated the xvi yere of Kyng Rycharde the iijrd. viLi. beside xls. employed to the sustenance of v pore people, xd. for the anniversary of the founder. There is above ij^c howsellynge people. It hath a mancyon howse and a crofte. Our chalyes and other ornaments were solde by Thomas Blythe sumtyme Chauntry priste, for wth. cause he was putt from the same promoocon and dyed very pore. Stock iijs. jd. Clere value xlii. viijs.

DUFFIELD, AND BELPER.

DUFFELDE.—CHAUNTRY OF BEUREPER§ founded by the Duke of Lancaster to saye Masse there for the Kopors of Duffelde frethe and all the hole towne as apperith by a graunte from the Kyngs Ma^{tie}. under the seale of the duchie dated xxvi. days of Aprill the xxxv. yere of the Kyngs reygne that nowe is. Thomas Haidocke Chauntry Pryste. It is distaunte from the parishe church ij myles and j halfe, and there is belonging to the Chauntry ij^c howselyng people, and it hath a mancyon house prised at vjs. by yere. Stock iiijli. xjs. lxd. Clere value iiijli. xjs. viijs.

CHADDESSEN.

CHAUNTRY OF CHADDESSEN founded by Henrye Chaddesdon|| somtyme inheritor there to the honor of God and to thantente that Godds service shoulde be dayly mynystered as appereth by ij severall foundacons¶ as by a lycens of K. Edwards dated xxvij. daye of Julye A^o. Reg. xlii. xxxiiijli. iiijd. Clere value xxxvili. xijjs.

* Dedicated to St. John. Ascuif Musard gave a moiety of the church to the Hospitalers. Lyons, 226; Dugd. Baron ii. 482; Nichols' Illustr. 233.

† 1259—1277. Archdeacon of Coventry and Chancellor of the Diocese. The prebend of Sawley is one of the Lichfield stalls.

‡ The site was granted to Sir Wm. Paget after the dissolution, Jan. 31, 1545.

§ Beau-repaire or Belper a manor belonging to Edmund Earl of Lancaster in 1291. (Lysons 140.)

|| Archdeacon of Leicester, March 14, 1346, died May 8, 1354, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral (B. Willis' Cathedrals II. 112). It was founded May 13, 1362, by his executors, at St. Mary's Altar, for a warden and three chaplains [Inq. ad. q. d. 36 Edw. III., p. 2, n. 29] there were 4 messuages, 14 acres of land and 5 of meadow.

¶ The second foundation was on Jan. 12, 1380, and consisted of three messuages,

iiij. besides xli. receyvyd owte of the possessions of the dissolved Howse of Launde^a cxx. iiij. for rents resolut to diverse persons, xxxiijs. iiij. for the fee of Ser Henrie Zachavrell Knyght † Steward of the possessions, xlijs. iiij. the fee of Thos. Pyton bailiff xxs.; for the Kepenge of the Obitt xxs. for breadde wine and waxe expended about the alter xvjs. the residue is employed for the salarie and lyvinge of four chauntry prysts Radfe Shawe, Walter Newham, Edw. Calton, and Will. Carteles, as for keypyng of Hospitalyte. It is a Chappell havinge all Sacraments and Sacramentals yn yt admynystered, and is distant from the parisshe Church of Spondon j myle and more. There is a ryver betwyxte them, whiche at every small flodde doth flowe so highe that no man kan escape over itt somtyme by the space of iiij or v dayes, for wh. cause the Chappell was fyrste founded. There is xi or xij score howselinge people. It hath a mancyon house. Stock cxlijs.

MARSTON MONTGOMERY AND SCROPTON.

MARSTON.—The Chauntrye of *S. John Baptiste of Scropton* founded by Jo. AGARDE, Esq. lxxix. viij. clere value iiiijl. xvs. jd., besyds xlijs. named to be in decay, xxxiijs. vd. for rents resolute except ijs. gyven to the College of Burton and to the preste of the Chappell of Scropton for redynge of the arteyles of the foundacons in the yere. It is founded in the parisshe of Marston distaunte ij myles. There resorteth to the Chappell CC howselinge people. George Davys Chauntry Pryst. Stock xliijs. liijd.

The Chauntrye of *Marston* founded by *Thomas Kynnerslye, Esq.* and Will. Manynge clerke to mayntayn God's service; the foundacyon dated xviij. Sept. A^c. xv. regis nunc. Clere value cvijjs. iiij. besyds iiij. rents resolute to the Kyngs ma^{tie}. Sir Will. Bonde Chauntry Pryst. It is in the parisshe church havinge v. villages belonginge to the same, xij^{xx}. howselinge people there. It hath a mancion howse praised at vjs. by yere. Stock iijjs. iiij. A chales was latelie stolen.

ASHBOURNE AND HOUGH (HULLAND (B))

ASHBORNE.—THE CHANTRYE OF *NICHOLAS KNYSTON* founded by Nicholas Knyston Esq. to synge masse at the alter of the Holy Cross and to distribute at an obite vs. amongst the prysts of the Church and Pore, the foundacon dated in Festo Nat. B. Marie xvi. Regis Ric. II^o. † Clere value iiiijl. ixd. besyds vs. viij. rent resolute. Thos. Bussells Chauntry pryst, at Asheborne is viij^o howseling people. Stock cjs. vijd.

CHANTRY OF HOWGHE. § Founded by *Jo. Bradborne* and Anne: for a pryste to saye Masse and Godd's service with in the manor place of Howgh distaunte iij myles from the parisshe church, foundacon dated A^c. iii. Regis Ricardi III.; Clere value cixs. xid. whereof iijjs. iiij. for a yerely obit, Ser Thos. Parker Chauntry Pryste. It is iij myles from the Parisshe church and there comyth to yt lx howselinge people. There is a mancyon howse and lytell croft of the yerely rente of vs. There is no chales nor other ornaments otherwise than Sir Humfrey Bradborne dothe lend unto the incumbent sayeng service in his house.

The CHAUNTRYE OF *ASHEBORNE* founded|| by John and Anne Bradborne to the honor of God and S. Oswalde to mayntayn Godd's service and praye for the founders soules ca.; clere ciijs. xd. for the kepings of an obitt iijjs. iiij. to the parisshe church belongeth M howselinge people. Stocke lxxvs. jd.

FENNET BENTLEY.

BENTLEY.—THE CHAUNTRYE OF OUR BLESSED LADY founded by James Bafford [Beresford], foundacyon dated xvi^o. Oct. A^c. iij. Regis nunc iiiijl. xlijs. iiij. clere value ixl. viijs. for an obitte vjs. viij. to a bedeman xxs. to the pore to pray for the founder's soule xxxiijs. iiij. Ser Will. Taples cxlvijjs. chauntrye Pryste there is a mancyon house att vs. by yere. Stock iiiijl. xlijs. jd.

2 tofts, and 128 acres, and 6 acres of meadow in Derby, Chaddesden and Breysdale. [Inq. ad q. d. 4 Rich. II., 108].

* The Austin Canons' Priory of St. John Baptist, Leicestershire, founded by Rich. Bassett in the reign of Henry I. (Tanner, 236.)

† Of Morley, died in 1558 (Lysons, cxlv. 213.)

‡ Pa. Ro. 15 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 2. Henry de Knyveton Parson of Norbury paid 40 marks for the licence to purchase lands for a chantry at St. Mary's altar daily, June 20. § Hulland. In 1594 the manor house was sold to Sir Humphrey Ferrers. (Lysons, p. 11.)

|| In or about 1483. (Lysons, p. 9.)

BOYLSTON.

BOYLSTON.—*The Chauntrye* founded by *Walter Waldeshoff* for ij pryts foundacon dated xxviij. R. Edw. III. vijli. Clere value xlii. liis. liiij. Raffe Corke and Wm. Fysher chauntrye pryts. Stocke xxxix. liiij.

DERRY WITH OSMASTON AND BOULTON.

DERRY.—Colledge or Parsonage of all Hallowes in Derbie beyng the Kyngs ffre Chappell collegiated there and founded by his progenitors. John Makeworth deane of Lincolne made an ordinance A°. Dom. M. liiij°. xxix. that the mynysters shulde daylye praye for the prosperous estate of the Kyng xxxviii. liis. clere value xlii. ix. jd. to ij Prystes called Curates xvli. eyther of them cvjs. vijli. to ij Prystes deacons iiijli. and j clerke deacon to eyther xxvijs. vijli. for wyne waxe breade and other charges in the quyre lxs. and the residue xviii. lxs. for the lyving of the Deane and vj prebendaryes. It is a parishe churche where there is xv. houselynge people of whose sowles the sub-dean hath cure and charge. It hath a mancyon comenly called the Colledge or Parsonage and is charged in the rental at xlijs. liiij. The jewells plate ornaments etc. be suche as have ben ordeyned by the parishioners and mayntayned by the same to serve the Cure there.

The Chantrye of our Lady, founded by the deane of Lincolne liijs. liiij. Clere value ciijs. vj. Thos. Rayner chauntrye Pryst. Stock lijs. lijd.

THE SERVICE founded by Will. Shore for a pryst at S. Nycolas Alter iiijli. lijd. Stock lijs. vjd.

THE TRYNYTTE GUYLDE ordeyned by the Baylyffs and Burgesses of the Borowe for a pryst to saye Masse att the Trynyte alter at v of the clock in the mornyng & to pray for the lyves and sowles of all the brothers and systers of the guyld, and that all persons travaylynge by the daye and all other inhabitants myght have masse. Clere vijli. xjs. lijd. Stock lxxix. liiij.

DERRY.—*S. WARBURGHE.*—*The Chauntrye of our Ladye* founded by Ser Jo. Shauanders Knight, Peter Prentys Henrye Eggyngton and Otho Ashe of Derby by special lyceence of *K. Edwards III. dat. A°. regn. xxxiij.* for j pryte to syng mass daylye at the alter of our Ladye and to praye for the Kyng and all cristian sowles liijli. Clere cxiijs. liiij. Ser Robert Bywater Chauntrye Pryste. To the parishe belongethe celix howselynge people.

ST. PETER'S DERRY founded† by P. Cruche Pryste Walter Hardselowe Simon de Nottingham and Ade de Leycester for a pryst to say Masse daylye liijli. Clere vli. vjs. Gregorye Hawxwell Chauntrye pryst. Stock iiijs. vjd.

THE CHANTRY OF ST. NYCHOLAS founded by *Adam Shadlove* by lyceence of *K. Edwards.....6 July A°. Regni xx°. for a pryte to syng masse daylee at S. Nycolas alter xls.* Clere liijs. liiij. Gamys Chepholme chauntrye pryst. xxxix. lijd. is claymed by German Pole, Esq. The incumbent hathe all necessaries of the parishe churche.

Chapelrys of OSMASTON founded by Rob. Folger for a pryte to say Masse v dayes in the weke at the alter of or Blessed Ladye lxs. vijli. clere xxvix. vjs. rents resolute to the duchye of Lancastre. The Incumbent Jamys Parker taketh upp the small tythes w^{ch} belongethe to the Vicar of St. Peter's. It is distaunte from the parishe churche j myle & a halfe. In it is mynistrd all sacraments and Sacramentalls; there ben iiij^{xx} howselynge people belongynge to the hamlette. The ornaments they borowe of other townes.

The Chappell in BOUGHTON founded by Roberte Zachaverell to mynyster Sacraments and Sacramentalls lijs. vijli. clere xlvjs. vijli. besyds iijs. to the Kyng. Sir Humfreye Shelley Curate. It is distaunte from the Parishe Churche ij myls. A mancyon praised at vs. by yere. Stock lijs. vijli.

The Hospitall of St. Leonard in Derby. Clere xs.

ST. MYCHELL'S DERRIE. The Service of James Tyllesye clerke in the Chappell of Alvaston presented appointed and lymyted att the will and pleasure of the Church masters and inhabitants. There dothe mynystre all manner of Sacraments and Sacramentalls. The Pryste hathe towards hys lyving all manner of tythes and duties belongynge to the Chappell except tythe corne and haye w^{ch} belouge to the Vicar there iiijli. liijs. clere iiijli. liijs. James Tyllesye preste. It hathe bene called the parishe churche tyme owte of remembraunce whereunto resortyth iiij^{xx} howselynge people. Chalys plate jewells or ornaments butt suche as the inhabitauntes did by and fynde.

* Boylston. (Lysons, 53). Walter de Waldeshoff was chief butler to the King. (Pa. Ro. 3 Edw. II. P. 1. m. 34.)

† At St. Mary's altar April 12, 1339. (Pa. Ro. 13 Edw. III. P. 1. m. 22.)

ALKEMONTON.

ALKEMONTON.—The Free Chappell of Alkemonton Spytell beinge covered with the lands founded by Will. Blounte* late lorde Mountejoye for a priest to saye masse and to pray for his soule etc. by a gifte date xij die Febr. A^o. xiii^o. Regis nunc. granted to Jo. Blunte gent. and Walter his sonne clere vjli. Jo. Fare chaplyn. It is distaunte from the Parisme churchs j myle, and hathe a mancyon howse charged with viii. Stock liijs. vjd.

ASHOVER.

ASHOVER.—The Chappell of St. John Baptyste in Dethcke founded by *Jeffrey Dethyk* & Thomas somtyme prior of *Fellyet* did hynde hymself and the Covent to paye v marks yerelie owte of the lands in Ashover towards the provdyng of a prest to saye Deyvne service, for his soule etc. dated a^o Dom. Moc lxx ix^o lxxiiis. iiijd. Thrustan Palfreman chaplyn. It is distaunte from the Paryshe churchs iij myles and Sir Jeffreys Dethyke Knyght dyd opteyn a lycence of the Bysshoppe of Coventrye & Lychefeld to have deyvne service & to receyve sacraments of the Churchs for hymn and his famyly dated iiije die Febr. A^o Dm. M^occxviij^o. The incumbent hath a lodgyng of the valewe of vjs. viiij. The goods etc is borowed of the heyres of the sayd Dethyk.

LEA.

THE CHAUNTRYE OF LEGGHE founded by *Robert Alveley* for a pryst to mayntayne Gods Service att the chappell of the Leighe because there is no pareyshe church nere by j myles a halfe & there to praye for the foundors soule etc. There ys many hamletts adjoynnyng to the Chappell xlviii. clere liv. viij. iij in rents resolute. Thos. Roughbotham Chauntrye preste. It is distant from the Paryshe churchs iij myles. It hath a mancyon howse & lands pryed att xiijs. iiijd. by yere stock liijs. xd.

DETHICK.

THE CHAUNTRY OF BABINGTON founded by Thos. Babyngton, Esq. for a prieste to syng masse within the paryshe church & to pray for his soule etc. by foundacyon dated A^o. Dni. M^d xi & by the Kyngs lycence A^o. iij^o. Regis nunc. cjs. iiijd. clere iij li. xvijs. vj. besyds viijli. xxd. payd in rents resolute to Thos Babyngton esq., for the wagis of a priste at Dethicke iiijli. for the price of bredde & herryngs gyven to everye howseholder there vj Sondayes in Lente everye of them jd., & lykewyse on Good Frydaye & S. Valentynes days to everye of them ob. eyther of the dayes; about his obitte yerlie & S. Valentynes daye to priests & clerkes vz. Rich. Sowdall Chauntrye prist. It hath a mancyon prised att ijs. by yere. Stocke iiijli. xixs. viijd.

ALFRETON.

ALFRETON.—The Chauntrye of o^r. Ladye of Alfreton founded by lords of the manor who ben patrona. viijli. viijs. viiij. clere vjli. xiijs. besyds xiijs. for the fyndyng of a lampe yerlie; ijs. viij. for fyndyng of a taper; xlijs. for lands given by Jo. Ormonde for iiij^{xx} xix yeres for fyndyng of a lampe-brennyng nyghte & daye before the hyghe alter & to kepe his obitt, by will dated j Oct. A.D. M^ocdiij^o. Rob White Chauntry preste. It hath a mancyon prised att viijs. by yere. Stock lxs. vijd.

CRICHE.

CRUCHE.—The Chauntrye of SS. Nycholas & Kateryns founded by Wm. Wakebrygg, somtym lord there, for mayntanyng of God's service & socoure of pore folke, A^o. xxiiij^o. Edward III. xijli. iiij. iiijd clere xlii. iijs. besyds xvjs. vjd. rents resolute, xls. receyvyd of the late monastery of *Thurgarton*.† Jo Maryott Chauntry preste, the residew letten by him to Frauney's Pole Esq., & German Pole, Esq., for the torme of xxl yeres payenge to him yerely xli. xvjs. jd. by indenture xvij Oct. A^o. xxxvj^o. Regis nunc. It hath a mancyon prised att iiijjs. iiijd. by yere. Stocke lixs. iiijd.

* By his will dated 1474. It was dedicated to St. Leonard and maintained sevens poor almsmen. (Lysons, 200.)

† The Austin Canons Priory of St. Mary, Notts. founded by Ralph Brito c. 1154. (Tanner 407). Roger de Wyngeworth likewise founded a chantry in St. Mary's in Le Lee. (May 13, 12 Hen. IV. *Inq. ad. qd. H. IV. No. 39*). With xxs. issuing from 3 messuages 40 acres of land (arable) and 4 acres of meadow in Stanley; and also a chantry in St. John's Dethyk with xxs. from 2 messuages 100 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow land in Selyoke and Halose.—(*Ibid.*)

‡ The Austin Canon's Priory of St. Peter Notts. founded by Ralph d'Eyncourt in 1130. (Tanner, 403.)

The Chauntry of our Ladye founded by the same, to the same entente & that a priste every Sundaye & dubble feste shoulde assiste the Vycar there at masse, mattyns, and even songe & to pray for his soule etc. by foundacyon A°. xlii°. Eds. III. viij. iij. clere viij. iij. iij. with vi payd out of the late monastre of Thurgarton & iij. iij. for his mancyon howse. Rob. Swinstoe Chauntry priste. Stocke lvij.

NORTON.

NORTON.—The Chauntry beyng a Donatyve founded by Jeffroye Blythe, somtyme Bysshoppe of Coventre & Lychfeld* to praye for the soule of Hen. VII. etc. Cxjs. viij. clere Cxjs. viij. with Cxjs. viij. purchased of the Abbott & Covent of Derby, and now payd oute of the Corte of augmentacons & vs. for his mancyon howse with a garden w^{ch} the Vicar of Norton dyd lette to ferme. Rob. Aleyn Chauntry Preste. Stocke viijs. j chalyce & ij vestments Will^m Blythe the patron thereof keypeth.

WIRKSWORTH.

WORKSWORTH.—The Chauntry of S. Ellis founded by Ryck. Smythe sumtyme Vycar for a pryste to syng masse & to praye for his soule etc. by foundacyon A°. Dni. Mdiij. iij. xs. viij. clere cxjs. xd. besyds xxvjs. ijd. rents resolute. Ryck. Wyls in Chauntrye Priste. There is v. howselynge people. Stocke xlv. viij. Antony Lowe gent. hathe taken awaye iij tenements in Alderwasley the rent amounting to xxvj. viij. & Nych. Hudson of Worksworth hathe taken a howse with ix acres of medowe.

THE RODE CHAUNTRYE founded by Sir Hen. Varnam knt for a preste to saye masse & to praye etc. Ciijs. viij. clere ciijs. viij. besyds xlijs. iij. rents resolute to the Kyng. Rich. Thomlynsen Chauntry Preste. It hathe a mancyon howse pressed on the rental. Stocke xlijs. ijd.

YOULOREAVE.

YOLGRYFFE.—To fynde a secular preste att o^r Ladye's alter by feoffment of Thos. Varnon, John Varnon & other. Cs. clere. viij. vs. ijd. with Cs. employed upon Rycharde Machyn priest & the residewe upon purposes thought good by the reves of Yolgryffe. It hath a mancyon prised at iijjs. by yere. Stock iij. vs. iij.

WALTON.

Sipendarie of WALTON founded by Ser Godfrey Fulyambe knt for a preste to saye masse at the Chappell of Elton† duryng hys naturall lyfe, clere lxxvjs. with lxxiij. owt of lands in Elton et Gretton to Thos. Borowes Stypendarye. It is a Chappell dystaunte from Yolgryffe ij mylles to the w^{ch} resorte iij. howselynge people & there is mynystred all sacraments. It hath a mancyon prised at iijjs. No chalye & other ornaments otherwise then is borrowed from the towne of Elton.

SHIRLAND.

SHIRLANDE.—Thos. Revell of Hygham by wyll ij Aprill A.D. Mccc lxxiij. bequethed C marks for the byenge of lands for a preste wags to syng & saye masse perpetuallie for his soule etc. Roberte Revell by Wyll xij Maye, Miiij. iij. xv. willed the issues of his lands in Thawlwaye & in the will to fynde a preste to syng in the chappell of Shyrland. viij. iij. clere iij. Christ. Haslam Chaplyn. He hath a chambre by thappoyment of Rob. Revell. He occupieth j chalye & ij vestments w^{ch} be Mr. Revells.

CHESTERFIELD.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Chauntrye att the alter of the Holy Crosse founded by Hugh Draper to syng morowe masse & other divyne service cxjs. viij. owt of the revennux of the late monasterye of Bechyliff. Will. Knyge Chauntrye Priest. paid by the Receyver of the Corte of Augmentacyons. Chalye etc. founde by the towne att ther costs.

The Gyldre or Blessyd Ladye & the Holy Crosse founded by Jo. Maunyffelde & other to fynde preste to say & celebrate masse and other Divine service & to praye for the soule of K. Rycharde who graunted his lycence for the corporacon therof; also for help and mynystracyn of all maner of sacraments & sacramentales within the parishes & other charytable dedes for the paryshe is verye large beyng therein

* 1508—33. (Harwood, 147.)

† Dedicated to St. Margaret (Lysons 805) both these chantries and that which follows are omitted by the historian of Derbyshire.

‡ It was begun on Jan. 1, 1218. Its statutes are printed in "Smith's English Guilds," 165, and that of the Smiths who joined Holy Cross Guild in 1387. p. 163.

a greate cure to the nombre of MM people, and is devyded into manye hamletts & villages dystaunte some iij myles or more, so that the Vycar and his parishe priste in the tyme of Lente & Easter & some other tyemes cannot suffice to the mynystracon of behoffefull matters. The deane of Lyncolne being persone & hathe the moeste parte of the proffitts of the Parisshe. xviij. xs. clere xxxiiij. viij. xid. besyds iiij. xviij. xi in rents resolute. xxvjs. viij for the baylyffes fee xliiij. for fyndyng of yerlye obyts, and moneye for reparacons of the tenements & cotages & fyndyng of breade wyne and waxe for the mynystracon of Sir Rich. Newbold Sir Will. Bagge, Sir Rich. Bonsall & Sir Will. Hethecote & Sir Rich. Whitworth Stypendarie priste. Everye of them hathe a mancyon prised att iijjs. iiijd. a pece. Stock xli. xjs. xjd.

The Chauntrye of S. Michael, founded by Roger* Chesterfeld for ij prests to synge att the altar of S. Mychaell, to maytayne Godds service and to praye etc. by foundacon xxiiij^o Nov. A.D. Mⁱ iiij^o iiij^o xli. vijd. clere xliij. vs. xd. with viij. receyvyd of the revennue of the late monastrye of Thurgarton by vertue of a decre owte of the Courte of Augmentacions dyrynge the Incumbents lyffes, & viijs. employed uppon obyts. Phil. Durante & Ryeh. Hyle [who is absente] Chauntrye prist. It hath a mancyon howse prised att vs. by yere. Stock xvij. iiijd. a chalys the Vycar there had in custodie & rounse awaye with it ij yerres paste

There hath ben an hospytall called St. Leonards granted by K. Hen. VII. to Ser Jo Blythe Clerk for term of hys lyffe by letters patents xxv. Aug. in xxiiij^o yere of his reyn. By vertue of an acte of Parlyamente Margaret late Countesse of Salisbury toke it from Jo Blythe by the space of xxiiij yerres paste, and dyd graunte the lordship in exchange to George late erle of Salopp, so Frauncysse now Erie of Saloppe is in possession of the hospytall.

ECKINGTON.

ECKINGTON.—The Gylde of or Blessed Ladye and the Holye Crosse founded by well disposed persons who gave lands and tenements for fyndyng of ij prysts to celebrate masse, and to praye for the brethern and systern, and also to helpe towards the mynystryng of Sacraments and other divine Service, for the parishe in large and devyded into many hamletts some ij or iij myles dystaunte so that when the Visitacyon of God cometh amongste them the person and his parishe priste is nott suffyent in tyme of necessite to mynystre there. For the purchasing of w^b lands they had lycence of K. Richard II. dated xvj. Sept. A^c. Regni. xvj. clere xli. vi. besydes xxxvs. xj in rente resolute. Jo. Lee and Christ Greene Chauntrye priste. Stock lxijs. viijd. [Kennet's Church Notes are in Lansd. MS. 973, fo. 106.]

BAKEWELL.

BAKEWELL.—The Chauntrye of Moniashe founded by Nich. Congson and John his brother and nowe patron of the ryght Hon. Erie of Shrewesburye and Hump. Stafford, Esq. that a preste shulde daylye celebrate masse and other dyvnye service in the Chappell of Monashe in the Hygh Peke, for ther sowls etc. and to minstre all sacraments and sacramentalls to the townes and hamletts of Monyashe Flagg Hordlowe and Quashe, w^b be dystaunte from the parishe churchc iiij or v myles, lxvjs. viijd. clere cvijs. ijd. besydes ijs. vjd. in rente resolute, and for a yerlye obite. Mych Bredwell Chauntrye priste. It is distaunte from the parishe churchc iiij^o myles so that in wynter season and other tempestuous wethers the said hamletts cannot be served withowte the sayd Chappell. It hath a mancyon howse or cotage prised at iijjs. iiijd. by yere. Stock xxxijs. vijd.

Haddon.—The Service of S. Nicholas in the Chappell att Haddon the Incumbent Sir Ryeh. Rawson was put in by the executors of Sir Hen. Vernon, clere viijs. ijd. It hath a chambre in the manor place of Haddon by the sufferance of Geo. Vernon esq. He occupieth a chaies & other necessities of the said Geo. Vernon.

Chauntrye of Or Lady founded by the Auncestors of Geo. Vernon esq. to celebrate masse and other dyvnye service iiij. clere viij. vjs. jd. besyds lxx. ijd. for rente resolute. Thos. Bawson chauntrye Priste. It is founded in the parishe churchc of Allhallowes in Bakewell. The incumbent hath a chambre within j of his tenements. Stock lxxv. xid.

Chauntrye of the Holye Crosse founded by Sir Godfrey Fulyambe† for a prist to praye

* Richard (in Pa. Ro. 4. Rich. II. P. II. m. 1 May 1381), in this document there is also a chantry mentioned at the altar of St. Mary Magdalen. A chapel of the Assumption by the bridge was founded by Richard the Earl of Salisbury, with a chantry July 8, 1446. Pa. Ro. Hen. VI. P. II. m. 10. Lysons gives a wrong date for St. Michael's Chantry and omits the Guild.

† Lysons (p. 26) says in 1365.

for hys soule etc. viij. vjs. ijd. Clere ixli. liijs. xid. besyds ls. liijd. in rente resolute. Will. Oldefelde chauntrye priste. Stock xxvijs. vijd.*

BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON.†—The chauntry founded by dyverse persons wh gave lands unto O^r Ladye's altar for fyndynge a priste to syngre or saye masse daylye and other devyne servyce vjs. ijd. clere ciiij. xd. besyds vs. liijd. rente resolute. Hen. Jervis chauntrye prist. Stock liijs. ixd.

DRONFIELD.

DRONFIELD.—The fraternitey or Guyde of or Ladye and S. John Baptiste founded by well dysposed persons; in gyvyng lands to the same—for as much as the patronage of the towne was improprie to the late abbeye of Beauchiff and j vicar appointed by the sayd abbottes; and the parishe beinge greate in compasse bought xx myles and havinge M howselynge people and manye hamletts distaunte ij iij or liij myles—that ij or iij honest priste within the parishe church shulde celebrate and mynstre all sacraments and sacramentalls and other dyvyne service and to helpe otherwyse in tyme of necessite, for the cracyon of the Guydes is a lycence of the Kyng dated xxix^e. Julye A^e. regni Hen. VII. xxvijs. xli. xis. viijd. clere xlii. xvij. vjd. besyds lxij. viij. in rente resolute j vjs. viiid. for a baylyffes fee, j for the kepyng of an obitte and gyvyng of almee to pore people. Sir Rob. Hawks and Sir Christ Haslam prysts. There ys a mancyon house prised att vs. by yere. Stock liiij. lijs. viiiij.

The Donatye of Droltfield founded by Will. Aston citisen of London by Will dated xxxv. Hen. VI. for j priste to mayntayne God's Service, and everye Wednesdays and Frydays to saye Dyryge and to praye etc. clere liiij. xij. iij. receyrd of the Church Wardens of S. Martyn's in Ludgate London. Will. Yngham pryste.

BRAMPTON.

BRAMPTON.—The Chauntrye of or Ladye of Braughton founded by Hughe Ingram whose inherytaunce is comen to Fra^s. Erie of Shrewsburye for a priste to say masse in or Ladye Chappell li iij. vjs. viij. Thos. Somersell Chauntrye Prest. It hath a mancyon house prised att vs. viij. by yere. Stock xlijs. xjd.

TIDESWELL.

TIDESWELL.—The Chauntry founded by John Fullyambe; by licence of K. Edw. III. and confirmed by K. Rich. II. for ij prysts to say Masse at or Ladye altar there and to mayntayne God's Service, and to praye for the sowle of K. Rich. III. the founder's sowle and all crystyan sowles ixli. ix. iij. besyds rente resolute of wh is employed upon in almee xij. Christ. Lytton and Christ. Synderby chauntrye prysts. It hath a mancyon prysed att liijs. by yere. Stock liijs. xjd. The Commissioners were Sir Jo. Markham Knt. Wm. Cowper Nich. Powtrel Esq. and Jo. Wiseman gent. by virtue of a commissiion Feb 14, 37 Hen. VIII.

IND ROLL OR PAPER BOOK.

Lands and Possessions of one Colledge	...	...	...	...	...	xlvi.	ixs.	jd.
The Chauntries	...	...	...	...	...	ccliiij.	xvijs.	vd.
Fre chapells	...	...	...	...	...	xiiij.	xij.	liij.
Fraternities and Guydes	...	...	...	...	...	lxvi.	xvijs.	
Stipendaries and Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	xxij.	ij.	viij.
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...		ls.	
The Goods of one College	...	...	...	...	...		nil.	
Chauntries	...	...	...	...	...	lxix.	vi.	vd.
Frechapells	...	...	...	...	...	cix.	li.	ijd.
Fraternities and Guydes	...	...	...	...	...	xxvi.	vij.	viij.
Stipendaries and Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	lxxij.	vjs.	
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...		nil.	

* There was a Guild in this parish and another of St. Mary at Byom which let out beeves and cows to make funds (Toulmin Smith's Eng. Guilds xxxvj.)

† Omitted by Lysons.

‡ (?) In 1892 (Lysons, 133).

§ There was an endowment of 12 messuages and 200 acres of lands in Tideswell, Lytton, & Wormehall. It was founded at St. Mary's altar in St. John B. Church. (Nov. 20, 1383. Pa. Ro. 7 Rich. II. p. 1 m. 8) the Rev. S. Andrew has printed the licence of 1392, allusion is made in the former to the foundation by letters patent ipsius avi nostri (Edw. III.) but they do not appear.

MELBOURNE.

Melbourne.—The Chauntry* founded by the heyers of *Lee Hunts* iij. vd. payed to the Kyngs honor of Tutberie. Clere value xx. viid.

THE CHAUNTRY OF ST. KATHERYNS founded by William and Alice Barrs to serve the quere and mayntayne God's Service and to saye masse upon the Sondays of the Holye Trinite and upon the Monday of Requiem, on Tuysdaye and Wednesdays of *Salus Populi* for all Cristiane people, on the Thursdaye of the Holye Goste on the Ffrydaye of the Holye Crosse and on the Saterdaye of our Ladye, and further daylye to say Dirige and Comendations for ther soules, as appereth by the foundacon dated A^o. Dom. Mⁱ iij^o iiii^{xx} and the King's licence 5^o Regis Ric. II^{di}. iij. vj^{li}. vjs. besyds xjs. ixd. in rente resolut to the Duchye of Lancastre, with xlvj. viijd. of SIR RAFFE SHIRLEY [*Sir Ralph Sherley*] in the name of an annuity duringe the lyffe of the incumbente Sir Jo. Lawrenson Chauntry Priest. There is iij^{li} x howsellyngs people. They burye att the sayd Chauntry wth. is covered with leade. Stock xvz. jd. Clere value vj^{li}. vjs. vjd.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF DRY- POOL, IN THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

BY W. CONSITT BOULTER, F.S.A.

(Concluded from Vol. X., page 59.)

Additional extracts from the First Book.

1573. the xxv daie of Julie was baptised James huntinton the sonne of John huntinton.†
 „ the daie of October was married steven waterton & jenet briggam.
 „ the xxix daie of March was baptised Marmaduke doughtey the sonne of John doughtey.‡
 1597. Sara filia Alexander Medcalfe (3) baptizata xj die Junij.
 1603. Alexander medcalfe § sepultus xxvij die augusti.
 1614. Henrye Dalton and Suzanna Colling weare married the Thirde daie of October 1614.
 1620. John Wardell the son of Matthew Wardell ||* was Baptized y^e 20 of July 1620.
 1622. William Palmer and Jayne dvGGLEBE married y^e 21 of Jvlye 1622.
 1624. Matthew Wardell ||* buried the ix day of March.
 1635. David Waund & Ann Haddlessee ¶ were married y^e 14 day of May.
 1641. Willm Gibson of fferrebye** & Margaret Wright of was Married the 17th of November by a licence.

* Pa. Ro. 2 Hen. IV. P. ii. 1b. ad. q. d. n. i. grants a licence to Simon de Melbourne clerk of St. Peter's Melbourne and Thos. Filke clerk to found a chaplain for a daily mass in *St. Mary's Melbourne* at *St. Mary's Altar* for the souls of Blanche the King's mother, their mother and others, with a grant of 20 messuages 10 tofts and 110 acres. Feb. 21. [Lysons incorrectly calls it St. Michael's chantry p. 211.]

† Thomas Huntington, Sheriff of Hull, 1511, Mayor 1515. The surname yet exists in Hull.

‡ Richard Doughty, Sheriff of Hull, 1479.

§ See ante, p. 57.

||* Emot, eldest dan. of the Rev. John Shawe (of Hull and Rotherham), was married about 1647 to Matthew Wardell, then preacher at S. Mary's, Hull, and afterwards of Patrington in Holderness. He was also chaplain to the Hull Trinity House (1656-1660)—Tickell's *Hull*, 740. See *Memoirs of Mr. John Shawe*, ed. by J. Broadley, F.S.A., 1824, p. 58. *Gent. Mag.* 1812, i. 4. *Mistis Shawe's Tombstone*, 1658, p. 92.

¶ John Haddlessey, Mayor of Hull, 1470, Marmaduke Haddlessey, 1601, and James Haddlessey, 1611.

** Doubtless North Ferriby, in the East Riding.

1641. Henry Markam Buried y^e 7th of December.
 " James Blaydes & Margrett Chicken married the 29th of December by a License.
1644. Matthew son of Willm Wardell ||* Baptized y^e 15 of March 1644.
 1650. Blaydes of Hull and Mar. of Drypoole Married y^e 29th of July.
 " Mr. John Truslove and Elizabeth Watson Married the 24th of October.
 1662. Susannah Daughter of Willm Wardell ||* Buried y^e 5th of february 1662.
 1663. Willm Sonn of Mr. Willm Howson Baptized y^e 25th of March.
 " James & Francis Sonns of Mr. Robert Drummond Baptized the 24th of August.
 " Mary & Sarah Daughters of Mr. Robert Drummond Baptized the 24th of August.
 " Mr. John Bowe and M^{rs} Ann Pease* Married the 26th of August.
 " Winifrede Daughter of Mr. John Daniell Baptized the 7th of September.
 " Samuel Sonn of Elizabeth Wardell ||* Widd. Buried the 30th of January.
 1665. Mr. Thomas Balmbrough and Married the 4th of September.
 1666. Mr. Matthew Shirlaw Buried the 7th of December.
 1667. Mrs. Ann field† Buried the 30th of August.
 1668. Mr. Robert Radford Buried the first of June.
 " Mr. Thomas Warkupp & Mrs. Elizabeth Thomason Married the 8th of July.
 1669. Vanaour Son of Mr. Richard Milner, Buried the 9th of August.
 " Ellis Daughter of Mr. Peter Harpham, Buried the 9th of November.
 1670. Isabell wife of Mr. Peter Harpham Buried the 17th of October.
 " Thomas Raynes† and Margrett Jackson married the of November.
 1671. Thomas Raynes† Buried y^e 18th of June.
 " Robert Nellis and Lucie Blaydes Married the 8th of July.
 " Margrett wife of Mr. George Shaw Buried the 18th of December.
 " Sarah Daughter of Margrett Raynes† Widd. Baptized the 22th of february.
 1672. Mr. Christopher Wharton Buried the first of July.
 " Mr. Andrew Bacchus‡ and Elizabeth Casson** Married the 10th of July.
 " Bridgett wife of Mr. Richard Baker Buried the 28th of february.
 1673. John Gower and Rebecka Goodwin Married the 4th of December.
 " Ann Daughter to Mr. George Brumflett†† Baptized the second of february.
 1674. Mr. John Cockin & Mrs. frances Barnard Married y^e 8th of October.
 " Bennoni Codd and Jane Smith Married the 24th of Novemb:
 " Joan Daughter of Mr. Hugh Blaydes Baptized the 26th of Novemb:
 " An Thackray § Buried y^e 13th of December.
 1675. Mr. Leonard Robinson ||^b & Mrs. Dorithie Lister Married the 20th of May.
 " Mr. Willm Robinson ||^b Buried the 4th of December.
 1676. Mrs. Elizab. Oliver Buried y^e 22th of May.
 1677. Joseph son to Mr. Hugh Blaydes Baptized the 12th of Aprill.
 1680. Mr. Steven Eamondson Buried the 16th of Aprill.
 " George son to Mr. George Brumflett†† Buried the 24th of Aprill.
 " Mary daughter to Mr. Hugh Blaydes Baptized the 7th of October.
 " Ann Daughter to Mr. Edward Harpham Baptized y^e 8th of December.
 1681. Ann daughter to Mr. Edward Harpham Buried the 7th of September.
 " Christopher Sonn to Mr. Christopher Gunbye Buried the first of October.
 1682. Elizabeth wife to Mr. Christopher Gunbie Buried the first of Aprill.
 " Mr. Robert Walker & Mrs. frances Harpham Married the 8th of March.
 1683. Benjamin Son to Mr. Hugh Blaydes Baptized the 5th of Aprill.
 1684. Mr. John Dickinson and Mrs. Margrett Blackburne Married the 22th of August.
 " Mr. Joseph Raikes Buried y^e 17th of March.
 1685. Hugh Sonn to Mr. Hugh Blaydes Baptized the 14th of January.
 1686. Mr. James Brignall Buried y^e 21th of July.
 " Mr. John Wats Buried y^e 28th of July.
 1687. Jane Daughter to Mr. John Wats Baptized the 15th of September.

* The Rev. John Bewe married Anne, dau. of Robert and Anne Pease, of Hull. He was minister of S. Mary's, Hull, and Chaplain to the Hull Trinity House (1666-1677)—*Tickell's Hull*, 740, 813. Geo. Bewe, M.A. (of Trinity Hall, Camb., 1660), was Vicar of Swine, and Rector of Sproatley, in Holderness; Poulson, *Hold.* ii. 209, 278; Wm. Bewe, Prebendary of Ripon, 1604-1613—*Notes and Queries*, 2nd s. iv. 89.

† See *ante*, p. 57 (n. 21).

‡ See Pedigrees, Poulson's *Hold.*, ii. 45, 270.

§ Thomas Thackeray, Mayor of Hull, 1604, 1624; and see Poulson's *Hold.*, ii. 468.

|| See Pedigree, Poulson's *Hold.*, ii. 179.

||^b George Bacchus, Mayor of Hull, 1692.

** James Casson, Mayor of Hull, 1605; the name is yet in Hull.

†† In 1676 Geo. Bromflete was one of the joint Lords of Sutton—Poulson's *Hold.* ii. 329.

1687. Mr. William Downes Buried the second of January.
 1688. Mr. Peter Harpham Buried the 22th of february.
 1688. Jane y^e Daught^r of Hugh Blaids baptized the 22^d day of July.
 Married: Mr. Simon Oxnard * & Mrs. Frances Starke [no date inserted].
 1688. Bur^d: Jane D. of hugh Blaydes 1st Feb. 1688.
 1690. Als Blaides was buried 28th of february.
 1691. Mary wife of Mr. Thomas Soames buried the 17th of June.
 1692. Mr. Peter English & Mrs. Elizabeth Corneforth Married the 28th of Aprill.
 1694. Martha daughter to Mr. William Blith Baptized the 4th of June.
 Elizabeth Daught^r to Mr. Lawrence Robinson ||^b Buried the 30th of June.
 Nathaniell son to Mr. Thomas Higings Baptized the 10th of September.
 1695. Mr. Hugh Blaides Buried the 9th of November.
 1696. Mr. George Edwards & Mrs. Jane Coats Married the 3th of June: of kingston upon hull.
 1697. Mr. John Burnsall † buried the 15th of february.
 1702. Claudius St. Martin & Ellener Northend married Decr. 10th.
 1703. Tho. Eels † & Isabel Anderson married March 30th 1703.
 Mrs. Sarah Burnsall † buried Nov. 20th.
 1710. Hannah wife of Mr. Ashley § buried

From the Second Book.

1715. Marriages. Septemb^r 29. Geo. Dixon & Fortuna Eliz: Wilson.
 1716. Baptisms. Novemb^r 1. Royal D. of John Cheesman.
 March 18. Frances D. of Tho Askew.
 1717. Burials. June 26th, Geo. Son of William Blaydes.
 January 18, Will Son of Will. Ashmoor. ||
 1718. Baptisms. October 15, Royall-Anne D. of Francis Webster.
 1719. Burials. February 1st, Mary Broadley. [17th
 1738. Burials. Elizabeth Daught^r of Henry Ekin Sugar Boiler ¶ buried May
 1739. William Cesar Strang Gent: buried Octob^r 25th affid^t. made.
 1742. Marriages. Samuel Hall of the Parish of the Holy Trinity in Kingston upon
 Hull, and Hannah Alcock of the Parish of Mars Chappel in
 Lincolnshire, by License. January 24th.
 1745. Burials. March 3^d. Garthrow, D. of William Barker.
 1756. Baptisms. Sepr. 26, Anne D. of Anthony Nevil. Sutton.
 1757. June 2^d. Anne D. of John Goff, Mariner.
 1758. Burials. March 19, Anne D. of Thomas Hercules.
 1762. Jan. 7, Anthony S. of Anthony Skinner.
 Baptisms. Dec. 30. Dodo S. of John Ecken.
 Burials. May 11th, Monicomaria D^r of John Bool.
 Aug^t. 15th, Rosea D^r of Robt. Whitelock.
 1764. Baptisms. April 18, Enoch Dalston Wilson S. of Enoch Wilson.
 1765. Jan. 26, Arabella D. of Francis Holines.
 Mar. 27, Roxby S. of Wm. Thomson.
 1764. Burials. Mar. 8 Christiern Welsgarl.
 1765. Feb. 27, William Etherington, Blacksmith,
 1766. Jan. 25, Appelt. D. of Wilm. Ellerington, Taylor.
 1768. Jun. 23, Primrose Wright.
 1769. Ap. 23, Joseph Beech, Ensign.
 1774. Ap. 15, Edward S. of John Langley, Ensign.
 1775. Dec. 26, Ann Wife of Anthony Milton.**
 1777. Oct 9, Elizabeth Wife of Henry Hearthway, Lieut.
 1769. Baptisms. June 2, Joseph S. of John Nettleton.

* The Rev. Simon Oxnard was Vicar of Wawne, and Incumbent of Marfleet, in Holderness; see Poulson's *Hold.* ii. 286, 321. In 1686 he was curate of Sutton.

† The Burnsalls were an East Riding family: members of it resided at Hull, Hedon, and Sutton. Mr. John Burnsall, of Hull, assisted Bishop Gibson in his ed. of Camden's *Britannia*: some of his collections are in the British Museum.

‡ This Surname is yet in the parish, now spelt Eeles.

§ See ante, p. 59 (n. 38).

|| Wm. Ashmore (or Ashmole), Mayor of Hull, 1724, 1743; some notice of the family occurs in Poulson's *Hold.* ii. 174.

¶ "The Sugar House, built in 1731, 74 Foot high, with 138 Windows, 79 Foot in Length, and 46 in Breadth."—Gent's *History of Hull*, 1735, p. 85. A great portion of it fell down in 1868, killing several persons.

** In some cases written Melton.

1779.	Baptisms.	July 19, Joseph Morris S. of Samuel Hadley, Lieu ^t . In. [Invalids].
	"	Aug. 11, Elizabeth D. of Jonathan Dove, Lieut. in the Navy.
1782.	Burials.	Feb. 20, William Carlile, Clerk to the Sugar House.*
	"	" 21, Jan ver Meule, Dutch Prisoner.
1777.	"	Oct. 14, Laurence Cunderson, a norway man.
	"	Dec. 13, Mary D. of Bolcke Camp. [or Bolt Kemp].
1773.	"	Jan. 31, Jane Wife of Lieut ^t . Daniel Waudby [R.N.]
	"	July 13, Mansfield Dawson, spinster.
1779.	"	Aug ^t . 29, Godfrey Copley.
1781.	"	July 22, Anstoss Wife of Litchfield Malbourn, Soldier.

From the Third Book.

1786.	Baptisms.	June 5, Julin D. of Wm. & Julin Cobb—soldier.
1789.	"	Sept. 13, Fishwick S. of Robert Sleight.
1795.	"	Nov ^r . 3, Christiana D. of Tho ^s . Standidge. [combe.
1798.	"	Mar. 8, Catharine Sarah Ann D. of Lieut. Harcourt Ford Hol-
1783.	Burials.	Sept ^r . 17, Peter Gauvaugh, Dutch Prisoner.
1784.	"	May 20, Henrietta Snell, Widow of Lieut ^t . Snell.
1783.	"	Aug. 19, James Atkins, Gunner of South End Fort.*
1790.	"	May 30, Elizabeth Gibson, Widow, aged 101. Pauper.
1791.	"	Mar. 27, Mary D. of Marmaduke Slingaby.
	"	May 20, Watson, S. of John Carlile Merchant.
1792.	"	May 2, Elizabeth D. of Robt. Watson, killed by a fall out of a Chamber's Window.
1793.	"	Febr. 6, William Day, Attorney.
1795.	"	Jan. 21, James S. of John Turnbull Esq ^r ., Town's major.
"	"	Ap ^r . 10, John Hollindrake. of his Majesty Ship Lord Mulgrave.
"	"	All Oct. 15, Mary Wife of Wm. Emmerson.
"	"	buried " 15, Abraham S. of Wm. Emmerson.
"	"	in one " 15, Isaac S. of Wm. Emmerson.
"	"	Coffin. " 15, Jacob S. of Wm. Emmerson.
1797.	"	Mar. 7, Henry Anson, Mariner, of his Majesty ship Lion.
1798.	"	Feb. 23, George Pallister, a Trading Traveller.
"	"	July 25, William Wilson, Lieut ^t . Invalids—Hull Garrison.
"	"	Aug. 3, John Burnick, mariner of his majesty's Ship Nonsuch
"	"	killed with a Whale Lance by a man belonging to the Blenheim
"	"	Greenland ship.
1799.	"	Nov ^r . 3, Joann Keniesco Russian Soldier.
1801.	"	May 12, Daniel Oliver, Pilot, buried with the Honors of Masonry.
1802.	"	April 16, Thomas Siddons Ensign in Hull Garrison.
"	"	June 8, Thomas Scarth, Washing Machine Maker.
1803.	"	Mar. 31, Rich ^d . Bostock, Gunner at South End Fort.*
"	"	July 18, John S. of Captain John Matthews, in the Atillery.
"	Baptisms in	the Garrison of Hull.
"	"	April 1st, Caroline daughter of Colonel Rich ^d O' doherty.

It should be understood that in most cases I have only given the first instance of the occurrence of any remarkable name, and I have not thought it of use to add notes to such names as Blaydes, Raikes, Barnard, and Broadley.

6, Park Row, Hull.

* This was a six-gun battery situate at the south end of High Street: it has since disappeared; see Sheahan's *Hull*, 263.

DERBY SIGNS, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.
&c. &c. &c.

(Continued from Vol. X., page 160.)

HORSE AND GROOM. This, and the "Horse and Jockey," are popular signs. Horse racing from time immemorial has been a favourite sport in England, and is likely to continue so in spite of the spirit for gambling which it encourages, and the other evils with which it is invariably accompanied.

HORSE AND JOCKEY.—Sept. 29, 1791. "On Monday were committed to the town gaol, by Francis Ashby, Esq., Recorder, Barrow Jackson, and Peter Alvey, charged with being concerned in stealing a silk cloak from the *Horse-and-Jockey* public-house in Sadler-gate."

HORSE AND TRUMPET. This is of a different class, and refers to a war-horse.

IRISH HARP. This I presume must have been adopted by a landlord from the sister isle, in memory of his own country, and to call his countrymen around him.

JOLLY TOPER. A characteristic sign set up as a hint to tippling customers.

JEWS' HARP. This is not a common sign, but is occasionally met with. It takes its name from the curious little musical instrument called the "Jews' Harp," or "Jews' Trump," held to the open lips and played with the finger.

JOLLY BOATMAN. (Not mentioned in Hotten.) This is a sign connected with canal navigation.

KING'S HEAD. This is one of the oldest established inns in Derby, and although at the time I write it is not in existence (having been removed in course of the alterations undertaken by the Derby Improvement Company), it will shortly, I trust, rise again on its old site in better and more extensive proportions. It was situated in the Corn Market, and has recently been taken down in the widening of St. James's Lane, so as to form the fine new St. James's street, leading from the Corn Market to the Wardwick. A "King's Head" existed in Derby in the middle of the XVII. century, if not earlier, and two tokens were issued bearing the King's Head (Charles I.) at that time. They are here engraved.



In the "Household Book" of the Hon. Anchitell Gray, of Risley Hall, are several references to the "King's Head" Inn. Thus:—

1681.	Nov. 17—Paid for Horses at the King's Head	00	01	03
1682.	June 16—Paid to Mr. Charles Low his annuity for two years ended at Lady Day 1682, charged upon y ^e King's Head in Derby	18	00	00
	Paid to Mrs. Sarah Yeomans as her bill will appear for re- peare at y ^e King's head Inne in Derby	00	11	05
1681.	October 21—Paid for Drinke at the King's head in Derby ...	00	02	06
	Paid for the Horses in Derby	00	01	06
	Paid for the Poore in Derby	00	00	06

The King's Head here alluded to, where Mr. Gray "put up," was kept by one Henry Hayward, and was the very same as the one recently taken down.

In 1763, 4, 5, and again in 1777, etc., the King's Head is frequently advertised as the place of meetings for public purposes and for sales.

The following are among the more interesting notices referring to this inn in the last century.

1739. July 5th.—"On Sunday last the famous Quaker, Mrs. Drummond, was carried from the *Kings Head*, in this town, in a chariot, to the County Hall, where she preached to abundance of people both morning and evening."
1746. Dec.—A Concert at the Assembly Room. "Tickets to be had at the *King's Head*, and at Mr. Fox's, Bookseller."
- In June, 1749, William Barton, Watchmaker, advertises that he is "at his shop every Market Day, and other Public times, at the *King's Head Gate*, in Derby."
1751. "Derby, March 21.—On Monday last Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, Bart., our High Sheriff, accompany'd by a great number of Gentlemen and Tradesmen of Burton-upon-Trent, and the neighbouring places, and attended by several Servants, in handsome Gold-Lac'd Liveries, came to the *King's Head* in this Town, where, after refreshing themselves, and being join'd by many other Gentlemen, &c., and the proper Officers, they set out to meet Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, the Judge appointed to hold the Assizes here, who arrived about Six the same Evening."
1777. "True Blue Club. The next meeting of this Club will be held at the *King's Head*, Derby, on Tuesday next, the 18th of this Instant November, and a Meeting will be held at the said place every fourth Tuesday in the month. J. Holden, Esq., R. Cheney, Esq., Stewards. Derby, Nov. 12, 1777."
(The Meeting was held at 7 o'clock in the evening, on Dec. 16).
"True Blue Club. The Stewards of this Club, present Compliments to the Members, and request the Favour of their Company to Dinner at the *King's Head*, Derby, on Tuesday next the 30th of this Instant December. * * * The Dinner will be on the Table precisely at Half-past 2 o'clock. James Holden, Esq., Robert Cheney, Esq., Stewards. Dec. 24, 1777."
1778. Jan. 20 "and every third Tuesday," Daniel Parke Coke, and George Mellor, Stewards. Meetings were also held Feb. 17 March 17 (postponed to 24th) April 21 May 19 June 16 July 21.

In the Rebellion of 1745, the *King's Head*, as well as the *George* and the *Talbot*, was a place appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant, for meetings to be held for concerting measures for the suppression of the rebellion; and here some of the meetings which resulted in the formation of the "Association" were held from time to time.

KING DAVID AND HARP. This is a very uncommon sign. The following notices relate to it:—

1747. April 17—"To be sold a good Brick House in the Full Street in Derby, known by the sign of *King David and Harp*, now in possession of Robert Trevett. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Samuel Heathcote, Jun., Attorney-at-Law, in Derby."
1748. June 17—"To be Lett, and entered upon Immediately, A House with Four good Cellars and other Conveniencies, situate in Full Street, near the

Market-Place, in Derby, late in Possession of Richard Mason, Deceased, and call'd *David and Harp*. For further Particulars enquire of Mrs. Mary Boydell * in Derby."

KEY. (See *Cross Keys*.)

KING CHARLES IN OAK.

(See *Royal Oak*.)

KING'S ARMS. This, one of the commonest of signs, is, and has long been known in Derby. The principal inn of this name is the "King's Arms and County Tavern," by the County Hall.

LEATHER BOTTLE.

This, and the "*Black Jack*," another old sign, take their origin from the old leathern drinking vessels and kegs of olden times. The Leather Bottle was of different forms. The one here engraved is what may be called keg-shaped. It is pierced on either side the mouth (in which a stopple would be placed) for slinging over the shoulder. Another form is the next one here en-



graved, which is purely bottle-shaped. It was slung by the neck. A bottle of this form, of size to hold about a gallon, hangs—or at all events recently hung—as a sign to the inn bearing that name in Osmaston Street, Derby. The "Leather Bottle," and "Black Jack," have of course been superseded by pewter, earthenware, wood, and glass vessels.



The following curious old Ballad, in praise of the Leather Bottle, I reprint from the original broadsheet in my own collection. The word bottle being, of course, pronounced *bot-tell*, so as to rhyme with *dwell*.

A SONG IN PRAISE OF THE LEATHER BOTTLE.

God above that made all things,
The Heaven and Earth and all therein,
The ships that on the sea doth swim,
For to keep the enemies out that none come in
And let them all do what they can,
It is for the use and praise of man.
And I wish in heaven his soul may dwell,
Who first devis'd the leather bottle.

Then what do you say to those cans of wood ?
In faith they are not and cannot be good ;
For when a man he doth them send,
For to be fill'd with ale he doth intend,
The bearer fall down by the way,

* Mrs. Boydell was a Milliner ("Mrs. Mary Boydell, Milliner, in Derby," or "Mr. Boydell, of Hawarden," are to be applied to for particulars as to property to let at Hawarden in the County of Flint). She was of the same family as Boydell the Engraver and Alderman Boydell.

And on the ground the liquor doth lie.
 And then the bearer begins to ban,
 And swears its along with the wooden cann ;
 But had it been a leather bottle,
 Altho' it had fallen, yet all had been well.
 And I wish, &c.

Then what do you say to these glasses fine ?
 Yet they shall have no praise of mine,
 For when in a company they are set,
 For to be merry as we are met ;
 But if you chance do touch the brim,
 Down falls the liquor and all therein,
 If your table cloth be ever so fine,
 Down lies your beer, ale or wine ;
 It may be for a small abuse,
 A young man may his service lose,
 But had it been the leather bottle,
 And the staple in, then all had been well.
 And I wish, &c.

Then what do you say to these black pots three ?
 Why they shall have no praise from me ;
 For when a man and his wife falls at strife,
 (As many have done I have known in my life)
 They lay their hands on the pot both,
 And loth they are to spill the broth ;
 The one doth tug, the other doth ill ;
 Betwixt them both the liquor doth spill ;
 But they shall answer another day,
 For casting the liquor so vainly away ;
 But had it been in the leather bottle,
 They might have tugg'd till their hearts did ake
 And yet the hiquor no harm could take.
 And I wish, &c.

Then what do you say to the silver flaggons fine ?
 Why they shall have no praise of mine,
 For when a Lord he doth them send,
 For to be fill'd with wine as he doth intend,
 The man with his flaggon runs away,
 Because it is silver so gallant and gay ;
 O then the Lord begins to ban,
 And swears he has lost both flaggon and man ;
 There's never a lord, serving man, or groom,
 But with his leather bottle will come.
 Then I wish, &c.

A leather bottle we know is good,
 Far better than glasses or cann's of wood,
 For when a man is at work in the field,
 Your glasses and pots no comfort will yield,
 But a Leather bottle standing him by,
 He may drink always when he is a dry,
 It will revive his spirits and comfort his brain,
 Wherefore let none this bottle refrain.
 For I wish, &c.

And so the honest scytheman too,
 He knew not very well for to do,
 But for his bottle standing him near,
 Which is fill'd with good household beer,
 At dinner he sits him down to eat,
 With good hard cheese and bread or meat,
 Then his bottle he takes up amain,
 And drinks and sets it down again,
 Saying good bottle stand my friend,
 And hold till this day doth end.
 For I wish, &c.

And likewise the Hay-makers, they,
 When as they were turning and making their hay
 In summer weather when it was warm,
 A good bottle will do us no harm :
 And at noon time when they sit them down,
 For to drink of their bottle and ale so brown,
 When the lads and the lasses begin to tattle,
 What should we do but for the leather bottle ?
 For they could not work if the bottle was done
 Since the day is so hot with the heat of the sun.
 Then I wish, &c.

Also the leader, loader, and pitcher,
 The reaper, hedger, and the ditcher,
 The binder, and the raker, and all
 About the bottle's ears do fall ;
 And if the liquor be almost gone,
 His bottle he will part with to none :
 But says, my bottle is but small,
 One drop I will not part withal,
 You must go drink at some spring or well,
 For I will keep my leather bottle.
 Then I wish, &c.

Thus you may hear of a leather bottle,
 When it is fill'd with good liquor well,
 Although the substance be but small,
 Yet the name of it is all in all ;
 For there's never a lord, a duke, nor knight,
 But in a bottle doth take great delight,
 For when he is hunting of the deer,
 He often doth wish for a bottle of beer ;
 Likewise the man that works in the wood,
 A bottle of beer doth oft do him good.
 Then I wish, &c.

Then when this bottle doth grow old
 And will no longer good liquor hold,
 Out of the side you may take a clout,
 Will mend your shoes when they are worn out,
 Else take it and hang it upon a pin,
 It will serve to put odd trifles in,
 As hinges, awls, and candle ends,
 For young beginners must have such things.
 And I wish, &c.

Northampton was famous for the manufacture of Leather Bottles in the middle of last century. Thus "Northampton has a manufacture of shoes, boots, *leather bottles, &c.*, and a good many people employed in the lace way," is a part of the account of that town in "A Short Tour in the Midland Counties of England, performed in the summer of 1772, together with an account of a similar excursion undertaken September, 1774." London, 1775.

LAMB. LAMB AND FLAG. The *Lamb and Flag* takes its origin from the *Agnus Dei*, the holy symbol of the Lamb, with the nimbus and banner. This emblem or device was also the arms of the Templars, and the crest of the Merchant Tailors' Company. The inn of this sign in Derby is in St. Alkmund's Church-yard.

LEOPARD. (See *Tigress*.)

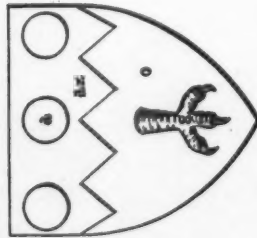
LION. (See *Red Lion, White Lion, Golden Lion, &c.*)

(To be continued.)

Bottles
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arms of
The

PEDIGREE OF THE HOUSE OF TORBOCK, LORDS OF TORBOCK, COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.



1. Robertus de Latham, fil. & heres. =
Lord of Latham, Burscough, Par-
bold, & other Manors. *Founded*
Burscough Priory, temp. Ric. I.

Ric. de Latham, =
fil. et heres. Rob.
temp. Johan' &
Hen. III.

Rob'tus de Latham. =
temp. Hen. III. and
Edw. I.

Sir Rob' de Latham, = Katherine fil. & heres
miles fil. & heres. Tho. dis de Knowes-
leys, com. Lanc.
Granted Mubrough, alia Mousborough to his brother Thomas, ab. 18 Edw. II.

1. Sir Tho' de Latham, =
miles fil. & h.
Received a grant of Lands from John o' Gaunt, Duke of Lanc.

Sir Tho. de Latham, = Joane fil. Hugo
alia Sir Osbertus vel Venables, co.
Onid de Latham, Her to his Father

Isabell de Latham, fil. & heres uxor. Sir
Johan Stanley mil. — *Younger brother to Sir William de Stanley, Knight, Lord of*

Bernard de Lathome, =
Bestard sons of Robt.

Hen'cus fil. Bernardi
don. de Perboldt per
Cart. et Register de
Burscough.

Thome de Latham,
de Mubrough.
A quo Latham of Mousborough or Mosburgh.

Phylip de Latham, de
Arthurie com. Cast.
temp. Johan. de
Gaunte, sed Gaunte, vel
Ghent.
A quo Latham of Congleton et Broadwell.

DORING. =
temp.
Congest.

Seward Fitz-Doming. =

Henricus de Torboe, alias Fitz-Seward =
Lord of Torboeck, Roby, Hittune, Knowes-
legh, Burscough, Latham, Parbold, and
other Manors com. Lanc.
Vicari ante Ric. I.

2. Ricardus de Torboek =
fil. secund: Lord of
Torboek, Roby et
Hittune, temp. Cour
de Leon.

Ric de Torbocke, fil. =
and heres. Lord of
Torbocke temp. John
and Hen. III.

Hen'cus dis de Torbocke, fil. & h. = Ellen fil.
41 Hen. III. *Had a Charter for A. 1322. Had, 1/4 mil. feud in Turton p. closer and held Lands in Walton Leghlan.*
Fitz-Warwe in Turton, Turton, Thurstons [Turton] Whithall [Widdel] and Bruchwood [Broadhead] for a Market & Fair in Torboe.

Mawde, fil. = Ricard' de Torbocke, dis de =
..... de Torbocke Walton-Leghes & fil.
Haydock. v Turton, temp. Edw. II. Pullale, Pole, ada. Poole.

Henric' de Torbocke =
Lord of Torboek &c.,
47 Edw. III.

Rich'd. Torboeck = Marg', fil.
fil. & h. Wetenhall.

Henrici de Torbocke = Isabell
temp. Edw. III. & fil.
Ric. II.

1. Sir Ric'm de Torboeck = Jane fil. 2. Sir Henrico de Torboeck = Kath' filia

Isabell de Latham, fil. & heres ux. Sir Johan Stanley mil' - Younger brother to Sir William de Stanley, Knight, Lord of Hoodon, co. Chester.
A quō Stanley of Knowsley, the grandson of this marriage being the first Parliamentary Baron, father of the first Earl of Derby.

1. Sir Ric^m de Torboke = Jane fil. militem. Fil. & h. Radulpho, Lord of Torboke, (seis) Walton-Leghes and Burton. Had issue but ob. s. p.

1. Joh^m de Torboke, = Clementia (reud. Jostyn, or Jendyn. Fil. & heres. Lord of Torboke, Walton-Leghes and Burton.

3. Robt. Jane fil. Hudleston.

Sir Wilim de Torboke = Cecilia fil. miles. fil. secund. and Supposed Will. Hier-ta-tail of Torboke, A.D. 1460, but living S. Ed. IV.

2. Elisabeth, fil. Johan. et coheres Henrici ux. Will. de Orrell.
Radulpho, jun', Lord of Walton-Leghes & Burton, vis. temp. Hen VI. & Edw. IV., & 1 Hen VII.
A quō Orrell of Turen.

1. Margeria (Margaret) obiit infra etatem sine heredi, de corpore suo p'eat', ante 8 Edw. IV. Ward to Sir John Stanley, Kat. s. p.

Henric', ob. in Ward to Sir John Stanley. s. p.

Thomas Torboke, Isabell. p. Will of Dame Cecil, 1460.

Sir Ricard' Torboke = chr., of Torboke, fil. fil. Thomas & heres, pat. temp. Edw. IV. Daniell als. Dauners.

1. Sir Hamon Torbuk = Agnes, miles. fil. and heres. filia... Lord of Torbuk. Veril. 1 & 20 Hen. VII., ob. s. p.

2. Sir Wilim Torbuk = Margeria fil. Sir Thomas, de Torbuk, militi, Lord Stanley of Latham, K.G. A.D. 1460, & sister of the first Earl of Derby and Sir James Stanley, Archdeacon of Carlisle. (Not on Stanley Pedigree, her husband there being Sir Wm. Troubeck, of Moberley, Kat.

Sir Ricard' Torboke = chr., of Torboke, fil. fil. Thomas & heres, pat. temp. Edw. IV. Daniell als. Dauners.

Ric. Torboke, = Margeret, ux. Dutton de Bispham, co. Lanc. arm.

Hen. Torboke. Margeret, ux. Dutton de Bispham, co. Lanc. arm.

Thomas Torboke, = Jane, als. Elisabeth, fil. & h., Lord of fil. Will. Moore, de Torboke 1 and 2 Phil. & Marin.

Tho. = Mary.

1. William Torboke, = Katherine, fil. de Torboke, fil. Sir Thomas ger. Will dated Gerard de Bryn milit'. A.D. 1558, s. p. m.

3. Ric. Torboke, mar' = M'gret Nuthall, at Frodsham, co. Cheshire, 28 Januar. A.D. 1561.

Margret ux. Will. Ireland de Lydiaste, Arm. Alice ux. John Harryngton, of Huyton Hey, arm.

2. Sir Edward Torboke, = Dorothy, fil. Sir George de Torboke, Knt. (als. Cotton de Cumbermere, co. Cest'. K.G., a widow brother William, 1 6 June, 1608, Buried at Huyton, June 1612.

Thomas Torboke, = Roger Torboke, = de Torboke, fil. Huyton Register, 1605.

Margaret, filia Roger, bapt. at Huyton, Jan. 1605.

John Torboke, = de Torboke, fil. Huyton Register, 1599.

Dorothy Torboke, marr. at Frodsham, 15 Jan., 1580-1, to George Rutter, of Kingsley Hall, Gent., & ob. 1650, a widow.

Dorothy, fil. Geo. bapt. 30 Dec., 1585, bur. 6 April, 1586.

Mary Torboke, gent., q. bur. at Frodsham, 29 March, 1576.

Edward Torboke, = Margaret, fil. Edward Torboke, Esq., ward Norreys, of the Speke, co. Lanc., Enquire. Buried at Huyton, 1617, & Admor: of his father, A.D. Dec. 1608. (†)

Thomas, bapt. at Huyton, Sep. 1597.
John, bapt. at Huyton, Oct. 1597.

Margaret, filia Roger, bapt. at Huyton, Jan. 1605.

Elizabeth, filia John, bapt. at Huyton, Apr. 1599. filia John bapt. at Huyton, Sept. 1608.

Dorothy, fil. Geo. bapt. 30 Dec., 1585, bur. 6 April, 1586.

Mary Torboke, gent., q. bur. at Frodsham, 29 March, 1576.

Edward Torboke, = Margaret, fil. Edward Torboke, Esq., ward Norreys, of the Speke, co. Lanc., Enquire. Buried at Huyton, 1617, & Admor: of his father, A.D. Dec. 1608. (†)

2. Georgius, filius Edwardi Torboke, de Torboke, bapt. at Huyton, June, 1557.

Thomas.

Ellinora, fil. Edwardi Torboke, de Torboke, bapt. at Huyton, June, 1568.

Margaret, filia Edwardi Torboke, de Torboke, bapt. Huyton, Dec., 1591. Bur. there Dec., 1603.

Bridgetta, filia Edw. Torboke de Torboke, Bur. Huyton, Jan., 1612.

Edward Torboke, of = Torboke, Enquire, as was a Mayor appointed, A.D. 1606, Captain or Governor of

ut & M. Lord of El. Will. Moore, de
Torbocke 1 and 2
Phil. & Marie.

Dutton de
Bisham,
co. Lanc.
arm.

Nowcastle.
Tho. =
Mary.

1. William Torbocke, = Katherine, fl.
de Torbocke, Arm- Sir Thomas
ger. Will dated Gerard de
1657, ob. 1 Eliz. Bryn milit'.
A.D. 1558, s. p. m.

3. Ric. Torbocke, mar^d. = M^gret Nuthall,
at Frodham, co. (fl. Nuthall de
Cattenhall, in
Kingsley, Gent.)
Chester, 28 Januar.
A.D. 1561.

Margret uxor. Will.
Ireland de Lydiato,
Arm. Alice uxor.
John Harryngton,
of Huyton Hey,
arm.

2. Sir Edward Tarboock, = Dorothy, fl. Sir George
de Tarboock, Knt. (da.
Edmund), heir to his
brother William, 1
Eliz. Knighted, at
Whitehall, by Jac.
I., 1 Nov., A.D. 1606,
ob. 1607-8.

= Dorothy, fl. Sir George
Cotton de Cumbermere,
co. West., K.G., a widow
6 June, 1608. Buried
at Huyton, June 1612.

= Thomas Tarboock, =
de Tarboock, fl.
junior. temp. Eliz.
Maria,
illegitimate
fl. uxor, bapt.
at Huyton,
Mar. 1593.

Roger Torboock, =
de Tarboock, fl.
Huyton, Regis-
ter, 1605.

Margareta, fl.
Roger, bapt. at
Huyton, Jan. 1605.

John Torboock, =
de Tarboock, fl.
Huyton, Regis-
ter, 1599.

Elisabeth, fl.
John, bapt. at
Huyton, Apr. 1599.
..... fl. uxor John
bapt. at Huyton,
Sept. 1608.

Dorothy Tarboock, marr.
at Frodham, 15 Jan.,
1580-1, to George Rut-
ter, of Kingsley Hall,
Gent., & ob. 1650, a
widow.

Dorothy, fl. Geo. bapt. 20
Dec., 1583, bur. 6 April,
1586.

Mary Tarbocke,
gent., q. bur. at
Frodham, 29
March, 1576.

Edward Tarboock, = Margaret, fl. Ed-
ward Tarboock, Esq., ward Norreys, of
Patron of Huy- the Spoke, co.
ton Church, in Lanc., Esquire.
1607, & a minor:
of his father, A.D. Dec. 1603. (†)
1608.

2. Georgius, filius
Edwardi Tor-
boock, de Tor-
boock, bapt. at
Huyton, June,
1587.

3. William, filius
Edwardi Tor-
boock de Tor-
boock, bapt. at
Huyton, Sept.,
1596.

Ellinora, fl.
Edwardi Tor-
boock de Tor-
boock, bapt.
Huyton, June,
1590.

Margaret, fl. Edwardi
Torboock de Torboock,
Bapt. Huyton, Dec., 1591.
Bur. there Dec., 1600.

Bridgetta, fl. Edw.
Torboock de Torboock,
Bur. Huyton, Jan.,
1612.

Edward Tarboock, of =
Torboock, Esquire,
sonne de leur appa-
rent, A.D. 1606, Cap-
tain or Governor of
the state of Man in
1642. (Lost the Ma-
nor of Tarboock in
gambling.)

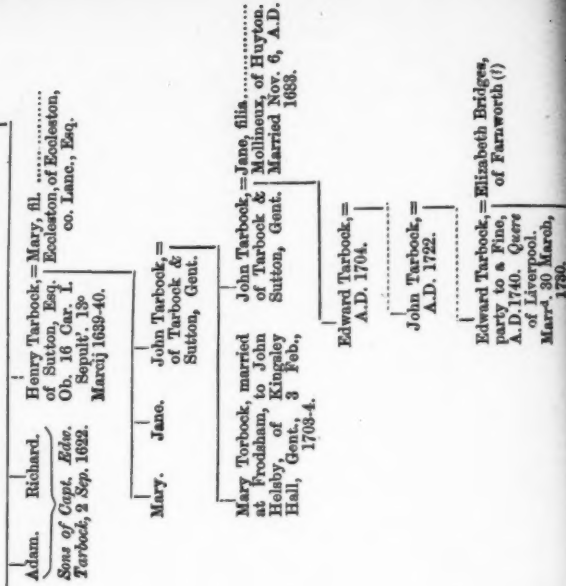
book, bapt. at
Huyton, June,
1587.

book, bapt. at
Huyton, Sept.,
1596.

book, bapt.
Huyton, June,
1690.

rest, A.D. 1806, Cap.
tains or Governor of
1612.

the title of Mary in
1642. (Lost the Mar-
nor of Tarboock in
gambling.)



The ARMS of Torboock, engraved at the head of this pedigree, are—*Or, an eagle's leg couped, gules* (the latter charged as a difference from the Lathams of Latham); on a chief indented, *azure*, three plates.

CREST—An eagle close, *proper*, beaked and legged, *gules*, and in some of the coats of Sir William Torboock (*temp.* Hen. 6 and 7), the crest is charged on the breast with a mullet, *or*.

As to this crest, differences of opinion seem to have arisen, some regarding the bird depicted on the seal of Sir William (1 Hen. VIII.) as a species of fowl of any kind rather than that of an eagle, and in one work a bittern is given. I believe, however, that an eagle is the proper crest; and, in fact, if a lady's mirror can be trusted, I possess one formerly belonging to Miss Tarboock, of Frodsham, which is carved with the Tarboock coat and crest, the latter being a decided representation of an eagle. The frame also bears on its summit an eagle, and although the wood itself is perhaps much older, the heraldic carving will not be earlier than 1704. The black oak base-board, or table of the glass, on which are the armorial carvings referred to, are shown on Plate XI.

T. HELARY.

TORBOCK OF TORBOCK, Co. Lanc^r.

BY THOMAS HILLSBY, ESQ.

(Concluded from page 39.)

TORBOCK would appear to have been held as a mesne Manor of Sir Robert de Latham, Knt., A.D. 1311, the Lords Paramount being the Lacy, Earls of Lincoln, for by the Inquisition* of Henry de Lacy in that year, the holding of Knowsley, Raby (Roby), Huxton (interpreted Euxton, but I think intended for Huyton), and Talbok (Tarbock) are thus mentioned, and Latham, as mesne Lord, seems to have held as of the Lord Paramount's Manor of Widnes. The survey of 1320 '46 (edited in the same work), under the heading "Wapentake of West Derby," says, "The Lord the King, of the heir of Alice, late Countess of Lincoln, holds the Manor of Wydenesse with its members, viz.—*xix* four carves in Torbocke," &c., and under the heading of "Latham," Thomas de Latham, Knight, holds the Manor of Latham, which is three carves of land, with the advowson of the Priory of Burschoghe, and the Church of Ormeskirke in thanage, &c. Alice, Countess of Lincoln, was the daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, and died A.D. 1310, having married Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, upon whose attainder of treason his lands were seized by the King, and which accounts for his possession of Widnes "of the heir of Alice," &c. In addition to the Paramount Lordship of Tarbock and the other Lancashire lands, the Lacie's carried the Barony of Halton and other large estates in Cheshire to the Lancaster Plantagenets, and which were also forfeited to the Crown. But the immediate Lords of Tarbock, at a very remote period, became closely connected with the sister shire of Chester in another and happier sense than that involved in feudal obligations. For about the time of which we have been speaking, they appear to have been tied by the silken bonds of matrimony to the good old Palatinate—the first capture being in the reign of Edward II., by a Poole, no doubt of Poole; whilst in the next reign, that of Edward III., a marriage with a Wettanall, most probably of Wettanall, further cemented the union, and thenceforward their Cheshire alliances became frequent. In the reign of Henry VI., Jane Torbock was the wife of Richard Vernon, of Haalington, Esq., and in the same and following reign (Edward IV.), her brother, or near relative, Sir Richard Torbock, had to wife a daughter of Thomas Daniel, or Danyers, probably of the Daresbury family. About a century afterwards, we find that the Torbocks had commenced a close acquaintance with Frodsham, the Parish Registers of which give the marriage A.D. 1561, of Richard Tarbock and Margaret Nuthall, one of the family of Cattenhall, in Kingsley. The next link to Frodsham was by the marriage of William Torbock (son and heir of Thomas), who 1 Elizabeth was the husband of Katherine Gerard, of Bryn—where that family had then seated itself, having migrated from Kings-

* Edited by the late Mr. John Harland for the *Chetham Society*. See further, Gas-
trell's *Notitia Cestriensis*, p. 179, as to Torbock and Latham families.

ley, the seat of two ancient branches, of one of which was Gilbert, Lord Gerrard, of Gerrard's Bromley, Chancellor of England. This connection was still drawn closer by another local marriage, that of Dorothy Tarbock in 1580, to George Rutter, of Kingsley Hall, Esq., no doubt the daughter of another Cheshire match, that of Sir Edward Tarbock and Dorothy Cotton, of Combermere. About this time there also lived a Dorothy Gerard, of Crewood, in Kingsley, who was buried in 1588, whilst in 1586, Richard Gerard, of Crewood, married a lady of the same Nuthalls, and who was most likely the niece of Richard Tarbock's wife, Margaret Nuthall.

Although from this period downwards members of the family were occasional residents in the parish of Frodsham, it was, with few exceptions, as late as A.D. 1703-4, before another, and the last, marriage of any Torbock took place in the parish, and to which happy accident, there can be little doubt, this paper owes its origin, the marriage of Mary Tarbock to my grandfather's great-grandfather, who, in his turn, was the grandson of Eleanor Rutter, the sister of George Rutter, the husband of Dorothy Tarbock. The Frodsham Registers contain the following entries on this subject:—

MARRIAGES.

1561. Januar. Ric. Tarbock & M^gret Nuthall 28.
 1573. Sept. Harry Moseley* & Jane Tarbock 23.
 1580. Jan^r. George Rutter & Dorothy Tarbock 15.
 1663. 23 febr. John Tarbocke & Ann Lievesley.
 1673. March. Richard Shawe & Ellen Tarbocke 3.
 1674. June. Willis' Hoome† & Alice Tarbocke 22.
 1703. 3 feby. John Helsby gentlem^e & Mary Tarbock gen^e of Frodsham Quakers were married by Rich. Woodward y^e 8th feby, 1703.

BURIED.

1576. March. Mary Tarbocke gent' 29.

Not a single Baptism, or other Burial throughout the Books, although carefully searched from the last year of the reign of Philip and Mary, the date of their commencement, to the year 1800.

With this introduction, therefore, to still later times than those which link us to the days of the disseizins, law-suits, and Wars of the Roses, we come down to the year 1640, at the commencement of which died Henry Tarbock, of Sutton, Esq., the eldest son and heir apparent of Edward Tarbock, Esq., of Tarbock, who also, probably, resided at various times in the neighbouring townships of Cronton, Whiston, and Sutton. In any case, some time previous to the decease of his son Henry, Edward Tarbock, according to a tradition with which I am well acquainted, lost the Manor of Tarbock by a throw of the dice to the then Lady Molyneux, the heads of the family afterwards residing at Sutton on an ancient estate they possessed in that Manor.† This is partially confirmed by the statement of Mr. Baines, who, in his

* Moseley or Maudesley.

† Hulme.

‡ In a "Discourse of the War in Lancashire," 1642, in the valuable publications of the *Chetham Society*, vol. lxii., p. 95, it is stated that "Master Edward Tarbock, of Tarbock," was "Captain of the Isle of Man, and possibly a son of Sir Edward, knighted in 1606." He was grandson of Sir Edward. Again, in 1642, "Mr. Tarbock, of Tarbock," is stated to have been one of the leaders under Lord Molyneux, on the side of the King, at the siege of Manchester, 24 Sept.

History of Lancashire, says that "Henry Tarbock died 16 Car. I., and that he held lands in Sutton, but no property in Tarbock, and that the family were said to have lost this inheritance by gaming, and that the Lordship is now vested in the Earl of Sefton." I do not know the origin of Baines' information, but think it extremely improbable that it had a common origin with my own traditions, within, at least, the last century. However, Henry Tarbock, by Mary his wife, the daughter of Mr. Eccleston,* of Eccleston (co. Lancaster), left issue a son and two daughters, and perhaps other children, the son being John Tarbock,† variously described as of Tarbock and Sutton, who had issue a son or sons, and several daughters, the youngest surviving being Mary, who became a resident of Frodsham, on the opposite shore of the Mersey, where she was long known, even to comparatively recent times, as "the Good Madam Tarbock," afterwards "the Good Madam Helsby." A fine, but somewhat eccentric woman, she became a Quakeress, and in 1703-4, the wife of John Helsby,‡ of Kingsley Hall, Gentleman, whom she succeeded in converting into a "Friend." As one of the early disciples of Fox, in the neighbourhood of Frodsham, to the disgust of the then Vicar, a not over popular man, she proselytized many of his flock. From this period it seems that all the family of Tarbock§ became Quakers, and that several of that name

* A small ancient Bible in my possession, bound up with the Book of Common Prayer, and dated 1620 (the leaves and binding of which have once been elaborately tooled and gilt), bears the following entry—"Tho. Torbocke, Torbocke Hall, 1622," and below—apparently a later addition—"To his very dear cosins & neeces Jane Torbok as the moeste pretious of all giftes—Tho: Torbocke." On another leaf in a hand of the middle, or latter part, of the seventeenth century—"Sir Edwd. Torbocke knt. of Torbocke and his wyfe Margrett dau. to Edwd. Norreys of y^e Speke Esq^r. hadd Henry his grande Sonn and heire w^{ch} by his wyfe (Mary Eccleston, of Ecclestone), had Jno. borne An^d Dom^r 1638, and Mary and Jane." This entry is continued in a hand of about Queen Anne's time, with—"which Jno. was father of the wife of John Helsby, of Kingsley, Gent., Amen;" and on the last page, in a girlish hand of the same century, but in more modern characters than those preceding, is inscribed—"Jane Torbocke—Her Book—Amen—god giue us grace." The husband of Margaret Norreys, however, does not appear ever to have been knighted, the writor no doubt having confused the father with the son, the father being Sir Edward, as appears in the pedigree.

† Was he the John Tarbock who in 1663 married Ann Lieveasley or Livesey (a Lancashire name)? See ante.

‡ The Marriage Settlement of Mary Torbock and John Helsby (in my possession), bears date the 7th day of July, 1703, and is made between John Helsby, late of Helsby, but now Kingsley Hall, Gentleman, and Mary his wife, 1st part; Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, Knight and Baronett, Thomas Tarbock, late of Tarbock, but now of Sutton, Gentleman, Thomas Frodsham, of Elton Hall, Esquire, and Robert Hyde, of Frodsham, Gentleman, 2nd part; and Leonard Grantham, of the City of Chester, Gentleman, of the 3rd part (in pursuance of Articles of Agreement dated 5th day of Dec., 1703); and settles "Helsby Hall, otherwise the Moate House, in Helsby, lately in the occupation of Randolph Helsby, late of the Banke House, in Kingsley, Gentleman," and other lands in Chorlton, Backford, Acton, and Kingsley, upon the issue of the marriage in fee simple, carving thereout a term of 200 years for the purpose of raising portions for daughters. This (together with a Will of 1640, the probate of which I have looked for in vain at Chester), some other Settlements and Mortgages, is by a counterpart Indenture (also descended to me), dated the 5th day of May, 1770, covenanted to be produced to certain purchasers of the lands in question, the present holders of which I have made many efforts to find, in the hope of discovering some old Schedules of early Deeds, or other writings that might throw some light on the little history of a picturesque, and at one time, famous corner of Cheshire.

§ Of this stock I have been kindly informed by Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington, there was a Quaker branch settled at Penketh, of whom the mother of Dr. Kendrick (whose

and sect were in existence in various parts of the country, particularly Lancashire, a few years ago.

John Tarbock's son and heir was John Tarbock, of Tarbock and Sutton, Gent., living *temp.* Jac. II., who, by his wife Jane Molineux (a cousin of the Sefton Molineux), had issue Edward, who probably continued the line as set down in the pedigree annexed. Several of these appear to have levied and suffered, or otherwise, at various times, been parties to divers Fines and Recoveries, which may be seen in the Record Tower at Lancaster* Castle. The Fines are as follows:—

1688. 4 Jac. II. John Tarbocke † & al. Plt. & Willus Carter gen ux. & al. Deforciant
1705, John Torbock Gent. & ux. Plt. & Thos. Parr & wife Deforciant (and
so of John Torbock in 1744 & 1748)—1704, 3 Anne, Edrus Tarbock and—
Deakin (and so of Edward Tarbock in 1740.)

The Recoveries are—

John Tarbocke & al. Peten, Danieli Lawton gen Tenen & Tho. Ested, Vouchees
— 1722 John Tarbock gen Peten, Isaacus Greene gen. Tenen & Legh Masters
Ar' & ux' & al. Vouchees, & in 1732, 1744, 1748 & '9 Thos. Torbock, Demandant,
John Torbock Tenant, & Thos. Windle Vouchee of Lands in Chaderton.

No doubt some of these Fines were levied in the sale and purchase of lands, for the cutting of entails, and barring the dower of the several wives mentioned. Here it appears one of the name held lands at Chadderton, of which Thomas was the purchaser of John (probably his brother) who was made "tenant" for the purpose of effecting that then cumbrous, but often protective process called barring, severing, or docking, the entail—protective, inasmuch as the greater the cost, trouble, difficulty, and solemnity of the proceeding, the more people seriously considered the gravity of the act, and possibly many would be deterred from unwisely reducing their entails into fees simple.

No doubt that many of the name here mentioned were the then representatives of the Torbocks, but from the Rolls at Lancaster nothing is to be gleaned beyond such extracts, or it might be possible to arrive at more information respecting a somewhat romantic matter, with an account of which I shall conclude this paper. I have, however, learned from the Chetham Publications, that a John Torbock in 1675, left to the poor of Melling, near Sefton, £2 per annum. And Newcome, in his *Autobiography*, mentions Mr. Tarbock, a curate at Sephton, as having married the daughter of Dr. Moreton, (I think a Moreton, of Moreton in Cheshire), Vicar of Tattenhall, Archdeacon of

maiden name was Maddock), was a cousin. Dr. Kendrick also states that Dr. Torbock, of Darlington, was probably of another branch, and I have lately found that a Quakeress, Ann Tarbock, was the wife of a Mr. Richardson, I think of Huyton, and married secondly James Harrison, of Lea, near Preston, yeoman, 22 Nov., 1744; also that a John Tarbock is mentioned in the Will of Thomas Harrison of Huyton or Torbock, yeoman, in 1752.

* I am indebted to the courtesy of the Deputy Prothonotary of the County Palatine, Edmund Robert Harris, Esq., of Preston, for these extracts from the Rolls, which after a tedious and dusty search of several hours, in which he and a man in charge very kindly assisted, we succeeded in obtaining—the worn Parchment Rolls, contracted Latin, and half (and in some cases wholly) obliterated court-hand, considerably adding to the difficulties of the search.

† Thomas Parre, of Parre, co. Lanc., Esq., mentions in his Will, dated 1658, a John Torbocke as holding land of him by lease at 20s. p. ann.

Richmond, and Canon of Chester, and that on the death of the latter in 1675, Mr. Tarbock was presented to the Tattenhall living, but died before induction, about November. Through the kindness of the Rev. Count Dawson-Duffield, Rector of Sefton, I have been informed that a Brass fixed on a stone in the Sefton Chancel is inscribed—

"Marg^t. the daugh^r. of Joⁿ. Torbock late Curate of Sephton died the 16 Jan. 1676."

"Mrs. Alice Moreton Daughter of Edward Moreton, LL.D., 1712."

An epitaph is as follows:—

"Here lyeth y^e Body of John Torbocke Clerke M^r. of Arts & late Curate of Sephton, who departed this life June 12, 1675."

perhaps the only memorials of any Torbock now existing.

The Register Book, under 1670, contains the signature of "John Torbocke, Curat'," and also mentions the Baptism, in 1672, of "Edverdus filius Johanⁱ Torbock de Sephton, July 25th." This is all new, and it occurs to me, as extremely probable, that this Rev. John Torbock who married and "had many children" (says Newcome), by a Cheshire lady, was the identical John, son of Henry, although I never heard of his having been a clergyman?

To return, however, to Edward Torbock, he, as before stated, gambled away the ancient home of his family, and on his death which occurred, I believe, during the infancy of his grandson and heir, John Tarbock, should have succeeded to that ancient and rich inheritance, but was allowed to succeed only to the wreck of the family estates, which nevertheless appears to have been something considerable and scattered over many townships. But the most suggestive part of the story is, that Edward Torbock had only a *life estate* in Torbock to lose, and that his son was heir in tail, and the grandson justly entitled to enter. This, however, it is alleged he was prevented doing by a threat of forfeiting the estates he had, and great colour is lent to the correctness of this, by the fact, that he was unable to shew his legitimacy. The tradition is, that John the heir and his descendants were all unable to find the then only satisfactory evidence of Henry being the son and heir of Edward, that is, by the Register of his Baptism. A long time had no doubt flown over, and thus deprived him of other evidence (such as the testimony of living witnesses), but I should have supposed that Edward's Inquisition post mortem (if any—and the Inquisition, in those lax and disturbed times, had not been stifled by those wrongfully interested), would have sufficiently proved the parentage. But this is only one of the many similar mysteries of that period; it is enough that to the remaining scattered lands of the family John only succeeded, and of which he died possessed, and which his son and heir was unmolestedly allowed to inherit. Now the descendants of this son were John Tarbock,* of Prescot, Gent., and a Mr. Tarbock, who lived and died in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, and it is, to say the least, a singular corroboration of the tradition referred to, that the signature

* According to Baines, the late Mr. Barritt, an old Manchester antiquary, gave to this John Tarbock a large Brass Seal of Sir William Torbock, Knt., and I have been informed by Dr. Howard, F.S.A., that this identical seal was many years ago seen in Mr. Tarbock's possession at Liverpool, where he then resided, and afterwards died, at an advanced age.

of this latter Mr. Tarbock, the then Lord of Tarbock, is reported "always to have obtained to the sales and leases of the estate, made about the opening of this century, and to whom he gave a consideration for being a party," although, it must be remembered, considerably more than one hundred years had elapsed from the date of the death of Edward.

In my desire, however, to render this paper as complete as possible, I made a further enquiry, and it appears that "in the year 1826, two young men named Torbock or Tarbock, who were brothers, lived with their sister at Dovecote, near Knotty Ash,* but not as residents for any length of time. They were said to be a Quaker family, but neither dressed nor had the manners of that sect. The elder Torbock built Dovecote House, and thereby impoverished himself seriously if not irremediably. He afterwards lived in lodgings in Roby, and died a great martyr to gout, but what became of the others is not known."† This confirms all I remember hearing many years ago, and, no doubt, the elder of these brothers, or their father, was the Tarbock who used to give his signature to the Conveyances and Leases of Tarbock half-a-century ago and upwards. But the great item of my discovery (induced through my own connection with the family, and prompted by all that had occurred in a late case, and to which this case in some measure bears no slight resemblance), was that from the year 1617 to 1643 inclusive, the vellum leaves of the Huyton Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials had long long before the induction of Mr. Ashton, been *cut out*. At Chester, however, I discovered nearly all the returns or transcripts (some torn, rotted, mutilated and illegible), for the missing years, made by the then Vicars and Churchwardens, and from these have been taken an extract of every name of Tarbock I could find, from the days of Elizabeth, but being numerous will be given together with the Prescott Registers, in the next issue of this work. The annexed pedigree (Plate X.) is chiefly taken from Flowers, corrected and enlarged by the addition of all the information gleaned from the Pleadings, Church Registers, and other sources. The next Plate (XI.) gives a careful representation of the Arms of Helsby impaling Tarbock, referred to at the foot of the pedigree.

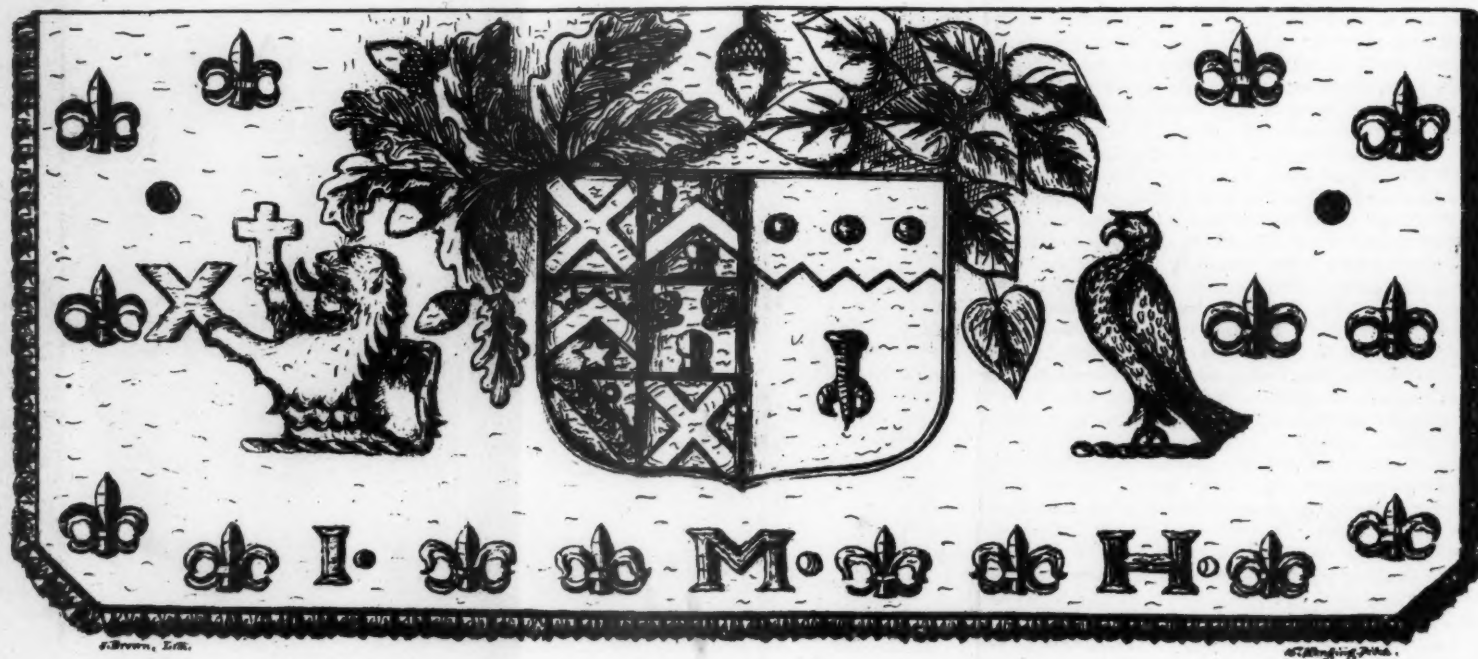
* Adjoining Huyton, near Tarbock.

† For this latter account, and other information I am not at liberty to mention, I am indebted to the Rev. Ellis Ashton, M.A., Vicar of Huyton, son of the late Nicholas Ashton, Esq., of Woolton Hall, near Gatacre, of the family of Ashton, of Chadderton and Croston (descended from Ashton or Assheton; of Ashton-under-Lyne.) Since this note was written, Mr. Ellis Ashton, I deeply regret to say, is now no more, but he had lived to a good old age, and could not be less than eighty years, for he, as a young man, remembered my father a boy of seven or eight years of age (my grandfather and his father being intimates of long standing). Mr. Ashton was vigorous in mind to the last, and wrote a remarkably steady legible hand, even for a man of seventy. His character needs no epitaph—the fleshy tablets of the heart are better than marble to keep a good man in remembrance. He knew *personally*, something of the two Tarbocks referred to in the text.

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ARMS of Helsby impaling Tarbock,
 From a Carved Oak Mirror in the possession of Tho. Helsby, esq^r.

RICHARD HOWITT.

(Continued from page 22, Vol. XI.)

LIFE AT EDINGLEY, NEAR SHERWOOD FOREST.

AFTER a short visit to his brother William in the neighbourhood of London, Richard Howitt returned to Nottinghamshire, where for some little time we find him, now staying with his eldest brother, residing at Farnsfield, a village between the towns of Mansfield and Southwell, and now with a married niece in Nottingham. This period, during which he was occupied in preparing his "Impressions of Australia Felix" for publication, was one of great depression. His bodily strength had been over-taxed; his mind was now no longer buoyed up with hope, neither interested nor excited by the novelty of fresh scenes and striking adventures. The future offered him no alluring hopes. The gloom and damp also of the English climate contrasted painfully in recollection with the brightness and dryness of Australia. The golden haze thrown by memory over the past, rendered still darker, both present and future. Doubtless, also, the change of climate materially affected his physical health.

These circumstances combined, brought on a severe illness, through which the sufferer painfully struggled. Probably would soon have ceased to struggle more, had it not been for the devoted care of his niece Emily Howitt (now Mrs. Bakewell), who nursed him with affection as that of a daughter. Fortunately for her uncle, it was at the house of her father, his eldest brother Emanuel, that our poet fell ill. Upon his recovery he addressed several graceful and affectionate poems to his kind nurse.

Shortly after this illness, Richard Howitt determined to settle down in Nottinghamshire, and once more try his luck at farming. He therefore took a small farm in the neighbourhood of Southwell, within two or three miles of his brother's home at Farnsfield.

Southwell Minster, with its mingled Saxon and Norman architecture, reminding the spectator who has visited Caen in Normandy of the noble church of the beautiful Abbaye aux Hommes; the ancient umbrageous elms, with their colonies of cawing rooks, the groups of ancient red-brick old-English mansions, standing retired within their shrubberies, and surrounded by their smoothly shaven, velvety lawns, and diffusing around them a clerical and aristocratic atmosphere, the grey ivy-covered ruins of the ancient Bishop's Palace, making still more picturesque the green Minster Close; the undulating and well-wooded pastoral environs, together with the recollections of Lord Byron's boyhood (intimately connected in the minds of lovers of poetry with this little town), rendered Southwell attractive in a high degree to Richard Howitt.

Beautiful sights and harmonious sounds exercised a strong influence over his mind. Sitting in Southwell Minster with the sunlight falling around him through the painted windows upon arch and column, Richard Howitt's emaciated countenance—always more or less full of

a sensitive and meditative expression, with its dreamy, introverted, deeply-set, grey eyes, half-veiled by their heavy lids—has been observed by a spectator to become almost (as it were) transfigured. For the time being, the floating harmony had evidently rapt him away into a dream yet more beautiful than the present. At such a moment a painter should have seen him, and transmitted his head to canvas.

Sherwood Forest with its old renown, with its Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Little John, and its many ballads, formerly extended over the whole of this district: indeed, within the memory of persons living, had approached close to the village of Farnsfield, thus giving still more poetical association to the neighbourhood. Nevertheless it must be confessed, that modern enclosures have sadly shorn Sherwood of its ancient glories; its gnarled and aged oaks, its deep fern, and wild heathery tracts have all vanished before ploughed fields, and untimbered hedgerows, planted in unattractive regularity. Thus the Sherwood district in the neighbourhood of Southwell, retained little more than its name—but to a poet a name does, after all, possess a magic power. Pastoral beauty and a certain sylvan seclusion still, however, linger around Southwell itself, and within its radius of antiquity did Richard Howitt seek for, and find a home. He had thus returned, after his world-wide wandering to that spot on earth which, perhaps, through association, most nearly represented to him the name, if not the full nature of home.

Within this district he resided during the remainder of his life, although not in the same house. Indeed he dwelt in three if not in four houses. At first, in a modest but comfortable cottage built of rough grey-stone, and standing in its garden by the side of the road running from Southwell to Farnsfield. Behind the cottage extended orchard and wood. The second house, called Edingley Grange, situated at a short distance from the cottage, and standing high upon the side of a hill, was a substantial, somewhat picturesque small farm-house, commanding a fine prospect of pasture, corn-field, and wood with villages seen in the distance.

A more cheerful spirit gradually arose within him when thus quietly settled in a home of his own, and with the repose of rural-life affording him much opportunity for poetical reverie and composition. Already in May, 1847, soon after settling down in his first house, he writes as follows to a friend—"It will give you pleasure to know that I am both in good health and spirits in this most delicious season of the whole year, when

‘ May, the blue-eyed blooming creature,
From God’s presence newly sent,
Works with sweet ethereal finger,
Till both Heaven and Earth are blest.”

And I am very thankful that I am where I can almost hourly hear the cuckoo and the cornerake, and that I can in part forget how much of my life has been mis-spent—much in towns, and also too much out of our own delicious country. These past times I willingly forget, or only remember them to enhance the value of the better, and I think I may safely say, the *best* present, for I never was more comfortable in any respect than now.”

In 1855, when residing at Edingley Grange, the farm upon the top of the hill, he thus writes to one of his nieces:—

"What is the next momentous achievement? *This*, I am become 'a landed proprietor,' only think of that! I have bought eight acres of land, rich pasture-land, an orchard with two nice walnut trees in it, an old farm-yard with a very old Dovecot in it, an old barn and other old buildings, but what is more than this—a very, very old and very ugly house, oaken-framed with bricks between. Shakespeare and it, depend upon it, were quite youthful in Old England together. It has low, small windows, diamond-paned. Very old slippery, broad-based oaken stairs, black almost with age, I am told—for I have not been into the house—for of course I do not like to intrude upon the poor people who will have to quit. When they are gone in April I shall look into it. There must be *gold hidden* somewhere in it, in old brown-stone jugs under the hearth-stone, or in the roof. There is nothing old and venerable, but some one is ready to desecrate it. This old house about 1700 was wooden-framed, with stones and mud between, but the oak framework being decayed, I suppose much of the frame and mud were replaced by brickwork, the roof was thatched and tiled. The house was then raised, and heavy beams were inserted for the chamber floors, for on one of the beams is a date some time about 1700; then it was that the old human home became un-Shakespeareized. When I say it is ugly, I assure you I do not feel any disrespect toward Old Time.

Time, the fine benign old fellow!
Nature's wrongs fond to erase
With his rich warm tones and mellow,
Time—rare Time—whose touch is grace!

"I am thinking, however, of building a new cottage, and that I think will distance the old. I am anxious to be in a better house than this, where I have been 'the Prisoner of Hope' now for three years. S. H. says I have 'shut myself out from my friends'—but that is not the real fact. I am 'Fortune's Fool,' but were it true that I shut myself out from the conversation of intelligent people, and from all the world of living mind, how wofully should I stand in my own light! I then should truly be one of Nature's naturals. It is circumstance which has shut and barred me out! But to return to my old house, I may say of it—

'Tis the oldest in the village,
Wooden-framed with bricks between;
But from man has borne more pillage
Than from Time's encroachment keen,
For with Time is Nature seen,
Ready to replace all loss;
With her silvery tints and green,
Lichens grey and velvet moss.

Small diamond panes the light provoke,
Divide and dusk it into shade;
Where flights of stairs of blackest oak
Reflect the massive balustrade;
Where beams through centuries undecayed
Hang low and add unto the gloom,
Whilst wide old chimneys narrower made,
And rafters, peer into the room.

"But this last stanza is *wholly imaginary*—for I know in reality very little about the house! Of course I *shall* know, and then will tell you all about it.

"But this I can tell you, that from where I am now writing I see the tops of fine oaks, which will be mine when they are paid for. The place altogether will be more solid property than my railway shares. The little homestead is decidedly 'a good bargain!'"

This property he purchased, and for some little time inhabited the old cottage, which he delighted to extol in verse and prose. This was one of several cottages standing upon the land he had purchased; but he finally inhabited—not the "new cottage"—which was never built, but the farm-house proper, which he also purchased, and which, looking into its little farm-yard, was situated at a corner, formed by two roads, and was built of red brick, and was bald and

bare; looking across its farm-yard into the village street, it required imagination to render such architecture endurable to a poet. But here he lived for years, indeed until his death; the orchard and fields of the little homestead stretched up the hill behind the house very pleasantly, and were shaded with well-grown trees, and commanded a pleasant pastoral landscape. Speaking of this abode, he says later, when inhabiting it—"I like to live retired and in great repose, and in seeking to do this, have got into a monstrously noisy village. But I like the view from the top of my fields immensely."

Thus time wore on with our poet placidly, but somewhat monotonously, year after year. Books, poetry, correspondence with a few cherished friends, were his luxuries, and occasionally a little journey, but this at very rare intervals. A heart, ever open to the beneficence of Nature, and to the suffering of poor humanity, kept him even into age, youthful in spirit. He sympathised deeply with the sorrows of the poor, and for many years he regularly attended the weekly meetings of the Southwell Board of Poor Law Guardians, in order, as much as lay in his power, to make somewhat smoother their rough paths. At times, however, as years rolled over, the monotony of his uninterrupted rural life weighed painfully upon him; and again and again in his correspondence we meet with such passages as the following, showing how his soul thirsted after more congenial mental communion than he could ordinarily meet with in his quiet corner of the world. He says:—

"You seem to enjoy the country and its quiet—but I don't know what to say of my part in that kind of enjoyment—my feeling is of a great satiety. Gray's idea of lying on a sofa and reading romances, seems more luxurious, more to be desired by one who sees so much of the country. Much more desirable to me, who do not all this unworkable day of Sunday, forget the weariness of last night's work in the dark until ten o'clock at the haystack. The present does not fill up in any felicitous degree my idea of what life should, or might be. My Heaven on Earth—if Earth have anything of Heaven—seems to partake of what is best mixed *ad libitum* of the Town and Country together. To-day looking at the great Farm-Yard Picture you mention, and another day reading Tennyson, and another day *not* pulling up weeds in my garden. I have plenty of work for a Gardener and a "Gardener's Daughter." I don't like gardening, but I *do* like roses. Could I arrange an ideal existence, you should take me to Paris, to Florence, to Venice, to Rome—what pictures there would be for us to look at together!"

In 1861 he wrote several letters in the local newspapers, and contributed an able article to the pages of *The Englishwoman's Journal*, advocating a change in the law regarding the hiring of servants at Fairs and "Statutes," the remnant of a feudal-slavery, occasioning great immorality and immense suffering to our rural population. In the autumn of 1857, on visiting the Exhibition of Art-Treasures in Manchester, he wrote—"I had been conscious for a long time what 'things of beauty and sublimity,' 'joys for ever,' were accumulating at Manchester so temptingly, that I could not stay at home, whatever the sacrifice. Never in my life had I so deep, so glad, so solemn an enjoyment. I felt amidst the Poetry of Ages, the Divine Poetry of Art. For those who have thus toiled and suffered for us

"Blessings be with them and eternal praise."

Two other years he visited his brother William and his family at Dove Dale and in Wales, making with his niece, Margaret (authoress

of "*Twelve Months with Frederika Bremer*,") a charming, though short pedestrian tour through the most beautiful scenery of North Wales, and early in the summer of 1865 he paid his first and last visit to the Continent. His niece, Margaret, was staying for some weeks in the pleasant little town of Saumer, near Boulogne. Her uncle was thus induced to cross the Channel, and pay her a short visit. After spending a few days together at Saumer, where all things were interesting to our Post, from their foreign novelty; the two passed on to Paris by way of Dieppe, Abbeville, and Rouen, spending everywhere delightful time in sight-seeing. Then they returned to Boulogne, having stopped on their way at Amiens, the lions of which they duly visited. A more agreeable, successful, little Continental trip could not have been planned or enjoyed. Richard Howitt, in the company of his niece, to whom he was greatly attached, and who rejoiced in acting as his *cicerone*, had enjoyed everything with the freshness of spirit and the zest of a child. This glimpse of cathedrals, palaces, and picture-galleries, with the phantasmagoria of foreign life surging around him, became in recollection a very mine of mental wealth. This visit had been to him like a renewal of his youth.

His niece accompanied him to the heights of Boulogne, there to visit the noted Napoleon Column.

"I know not when I have felt so buoyant," he afterwards wrote—"how beautiful was that morning, how bland the air and scene. The sound of English cannon which we heard as we stood by the Napoleon Column, the roar of the old British Lion, like the blast of a trumpet had awakened in me recollections of the old war-times; and I thought of Nelson, of Wellington, and of the impregnability of our country. At noon we went on board. The gay people on the steamboat—the sprinkling of vessels in the Channel—all were bright and beautiful to the eye. There was only against us the gentlest of sea-breezes, only just enough to distend the sails of the vessels which we rushed past—consequently our passage was one of the shortest known—only about one hundred minutes. There were crowding the deck people returned from the South of Europe and from India. Many of them had been absent many years* from their beloved English homes. But now they were drawing near to them—how rejoicingly! All were happy in the anticipation of glad home welcomes. How many of them were destined to find a far different home to that which they pictured to themselves! *A few hours later I saw some of them in the agony of death—others dead.* Yet, as usual, I escaped with comparatively slight danger."

The train by which these ill-fated travellers hastened from Folkestone to London was no other than that fatal "tidal-train" which met with the accident at Staplehurst (still remembered as one of the most calamitous recorded in the terrific chapter of railway casualties), when the greater portion of the carriages were precipitated over the parapet of a bridge built across a stream, in the waters of which several of the passengers were drowned.

Providentially Richard Howitt was in one of the few carriages which remained in safety; he having been led to choose it through being attracted by something in the appearance of a gentleman whom he observed getting into it, and whom he instinctively followed, and they together exerted themselves in aiding the sufferers. In the next carriage was Charles Dickens, who likewise fortunately escaped without

* A lady who watched the passengers arriving at Folkestone by this boat, observed an old gentleman upon landing, kneel down and return thanks to God for having once more brought him safely back to his native land.

injury, and who also energetically assisted in the melancholy task of aiding the wounded and seeking to save the dying.

Richard Howitt, who was cut about the head, and greatly shaken by the concussion, between eight and nine o'clock in the dusk of the evening, presented himself at the house of a relation living in one of the suburbs of London, travel-stained, pale, and with large white bandages round his temples. All that affectionate solicitude could dictate was done for the beloved wounded traveller, and he was besought to remain for some days, at least, with his relations. But feeling himself able on the morrow, he said, to return home, he insisted upon doing so, fearing to cause uneasiness to his relations in Nottinghamshire, and to his old housekeeper, by his protracted absence. To his fellow-passenger and helper in danger, John Cooper, Esq., he, on the morrow addressed the following letter :—

" Edingley, Southwell, Notts.
June 14th, 1865.

DEAR SIR,

Permit me to express to you my best thanks for your kind attention to me when we were at the Charing-Cross Railway Station. I noticed you on the steamboat. There was in your aspect something which attracted my notice. Seeing you at a railway carriage, that simple circumstance decided me to enter it. *We were divinely guided to that carriage*, and I am convinced that we owe our lives to an interposition beyond our own cognizance. The neatness of your personal appearance at, and before the accident, and the great contrast afterwards—your rent clothes and be-mired appearance—were more honourable to you than a Victoria Cross, or the Star of the Legion of Honour.

"The papers state that such as were so fortunate as to escape unhurt addressed themselves energetically to the task of extricating their wounded brethren. Many will hereafter have a grateful recollection of you—of your face—not of your name—as of a kind helper in this mission of mercy. Your name is not in the papers—you will receive no public thanks—but I feel it to be my duty to thank you in the name of our common humanity for your warm true-heartedness.

"I beg to subscribe myself

"Yours, most faithfully,

"RICHARD HOWITT."

"To John Cooper, Esq."

The immediate effects of this accident gradually wore off, but there had been a shock to the whole nervous system which remained with Richard Howitt for the rest of his life. He never again willingly travelled by train, but endeavoured to shake off the painful recollection, and dwell alone upon the bright days passed in France.

(To be continued.)



ST. ALKMUND'S, DERBY, AND ITS OLDEST PARISH REGISTER. II.

BY THE REV. W. BERESFORD.

We are accustomed to regard the old houses where past generations lived, and the old church where they worshipped, and "God's Acre" where they lie, as the links of deepest interest between us and them. But in St. Alkmund's Parish these links are almost lost. The little street or two of irregular houses is now but a tiny trace, and almost lost in the huge out-growth of a big and bustling town. The old church is utterly transformed; and the swelling mounds and many stones of the churchyard reduced to an even carpet of daisied turf. But yet there remains a wondrous relic of the past—the old Parish Register. It is, perhaps, the oldest book in the Parish, and certainly the most remarkable. Its pages were open for more than two hundred years. Every line contains the record of some event, which, in the olden time, filled many hearts, and, at some time or other, every house in the parish, with real joy or sorrow. And a line of grave and learned men one after another grew old in writing it. Who, can estimate the interest or the value of this grim and brown old book! What a link it is, too, in the past! It binds up time-scattered generations into families; it shows the close kindred of men, who perhaps lived in the same house and bore the same name, yet never heard of each other. It forms also a connecting link between successive periods of our church's history; and proves her essentially the same through many changes. The entries, in the volume before me, commence in the Anglo-Roman times, and flow evenly on through the critical years in which the church's true succession is supposed to have become lost. Henry VIII. dies; Edward appears and reigns; Elizabeth follows Mary; but there is not the slightest trace in the church's register of a church's change.

No relic of S. Helen's Abbey, and but little of that at Darley, beyond the names, now remain. Yet here, I think, we may find a

trace of one or both. A considerable number of men described as "Presbiters" only, were buried soon after the Reformation.* Were not these most probably the old monks who had been pensioned off at the dissolution of their corporate homes?

And, passing from Popery to Puritanism,—from the last trace of monks, to the first of a pilgrim father,—here we find registered the Baptism of *John Cotton*. "1584, Batizatr: Johannes fil Rolandi Cotton, Deceb. 15."† He was the son of that worthy lawyer whose family entries were noticed in the April number of the Reliquary. In due time he entered at Trinity College; but afterwards removed to Emanuel, where he became Fellow, Dean, Head Lecturer, and Catechist. He was noted in the University as being an excellent scholar, and a successful Tutor. Two orations, also, which he delivered, the one "On the Death of Dr. Some," the other "An University Sermon," made him celebrated as an elegant and eloquent preacher. But a deep religious change had come over him before his turn at S. Mary's came round a second time. He discovered the sinfulness of preaching merely for self-glorification; and when he was again called upon to preach there, he found himself in great perplexity. Ought he to aim rather at wisdom of words "than words of wisdom"? Or should he by preaching Scriptural truth, in a plain way, appear to justify the current mistake, "That religion made scholars turn dunces"? He preached a plain sermon. And though the wits of the University gave him no approving hum, nor the Vice-Chancellor his wonted word of commendation, he yet received many encouragements from some doctors; and, best of all, by that sermon he became the spiritual father of Dr. Preston, one of the greatest men of his time.

On leaving the University, Cotton was appointed parson of Boston, in Lincolnshire. His labours there were "so greatly blessed that superstition and profaneness were nearly extinguished in the town; and practical religion abounded in every corner." Unfortunately, however, after three years he lapsed into schism. Yet for twenty years longer he remained in Boston, having a house full of pupils, and working hard as a ministerial adventurer. At last the High Commission began to threaten him; and he therefore embarked with Hooker and Stone for New England, where he arrived September 3, 1633, and there he continued until his death, Dec. 23, 1652.

One has heard of the fettered kissing his fetters; but not often of the persecuted advocating persecution unless he get the rod into his own hands. Fear of persecution for conscience sake scared Cotton from England; but in America his most celebrated works were written in defence of the "Interference of the Civil Power in Support of the Truth." In this position he found a powerful antagonist in *Roger Williams*, who, in 1644, answered his "Bloody Tenet of Persecution for the Cause of Conscience." Cotton next wrote "*The Bloody*

* e. g., 1543 Henricus Hay, Presbiter.

1558 Thomas Harrison, Presbiter.

1561 Henry Brittlebanke, Presbiter.

† Simpson is therefore wrong in giving the date of his birth as Dec. 4, 1585. John Cotton married Mrs. Horrocks, and was the grandfather of Dr. Cotton Mather.

Tenet of Persecution washed and made white in the Blood of the Lamb" (1652), to which Williams responded with his "*Bloody Tenet of Persecution made yet more bloody by Mr. Cotton's attempt to wash it white in the Blood of the Lamb*" (1652). Cotton seems to have been an intimate friend of Oliver Cromwell; * and was well known to many of the leading Puritans of that day. He was also evidently beloved by his fellow-citizens abroad, for out of respect to him, the city, formerly Shawmut or Trimountain, was called *New Boston*.

At the head of this article we give an engraving of the old font, in which John Cotton, and most of the persons mentioned in the Register, were baptized. It was removed from the former church on its demolition in 1844, but is still in existence. It is small in size, and of very elegant proportions. The shape is a hexagon of three larger and three smaller sides alternately. Each side is sculptured with the same kind of arch as the relic of St. Alkmund's shrine, of which a drawing (taken by the Rev. T. W. Bury, vicar of Bramcote) was given in the April number of the "RELICUARY." Three sides of the font are in very good preservation. But the other three are worn away into the layers of the stone, as if the font had stood for ages outside the church—probably against the wall and by the south door.

"Men," it is popularly said, "inherit their intellectual qualities from their mothers." If so, St. Alkmund has reason to be proud of some of the dust in his churchyard. For here, "Nov. 2, 1654," was "Buried Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Steeven Flamsted," most probably the mother of the great Dr. Flamsted, who was "born in Derby, † of reputable parents, Aug. 19, 1646." He was appointed Astronomer Royal, and became the Father of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, and the discoverer of no mean scientific facts.

"And men," it is further said, "inherit their moral qualities from their fathers." St. Alkmund, then, may again rejoice, for in his lap lies the dust of "Mr. Samuel Bourne, buried March 29, 1663." He was probably the father of Samuel Bourne, eventually of Bolton, Lancashire, an excellent Christian (according to his biographers), who was some time Chaplain to Lady Hatton, and a Divine of some note.

In this Register, we have also an interesting link with the *light literature* of the past. On Feb. 16, 1728, a son of George Bage was baptized, and although the Christian name is by some chance omitted, there can, I think, be little doubt that he was Robert Bage, a popular novelist of the last century. His life was written by Sir Walter Scott; and a very interesting account of him, by Mr. Henry Kirke, M.A., appeared in the last volume of this journal (page 33).

Several very interesting memories group themselves about the name of *Bridge-gate*, the old street leading from St. Alkmund's Church to St. Mary's Bridge, and the dilapidated old chapel upon it. In the house below the "Three Crowns," *Thomas Parker*, afterwards Lord Macclesfield, lived for a long time. *Benjamin Parker*, the philosophical stockinger, was a Bridge-gate man; and there, too, for many

* See Simpson's "Materials," ii. 580, from whom this account is largely taken.

† He was born at Denby, near Derby, whither his parents had escaped from the plague, but brought back hither very young.

years, lived the family from which sprang his friend, *William Hutton*, the historian of the town. There are many entries relating to the Huttons in this period of the Register. Thomas Hutton, the first of them whose name appears here, and great grandfather of William, was born at Northallerton, in 1616, and bred a shearman. When the civil war broke out, he entered the service of the Parliament as a private trooper, and was one of the detachment sent in pursuit of Charles II., when secreted in the oak at Boscobel. We hear of him being in Derby for the first time in 1647; and thereupon hangs a tale. As his regiment was marching out of the town over St. Mary's Bridge, on their way to Nottingham, one of the troopers observed a girl of fifteen, a few yards below the bridge, standing on her *batting-lag*,* by the water's edge. Some soldierly jokes ensued, when the trooper dismounted and threw a large stone towards the water, intending to splash her. But he missed the water, and hit her head. The unknown consequences of this adventure hung upon the trooper's mind, for it seems that on observing the mishap, like a bad cavalier, he mounted his horse and rode away.

In 1658, Hutton left the regiment, after a service of sixteen years; and settled in St. Alkmund's parish; followed his occupation; courted a young woman, and married her. Catherine Smith was her name, and—curious coincidence—in the course of their conversations he proved to be the trooper who had cast the stone, and *she* the girl with the broken head.

Catherine was sixteen years younger than her husband, and she bore him ten children. Their house was about the middle of Bridge-gate, where they kept ale and harmony for about thirty years. His eldest son Thomas was born in 1659. He never lived out of St. Alkmund's parish, nor more than one hundred yards from the church. Only once did he travel more than twelve miles from home, and he went but thirty yards to procure a wife. Her name was Elinor Jennings. She was born in St. Alkmund's Churchyard, where, seventy years after, she was interred.

Thomas Hutton "was a flax dresser, and, with his wife, lived in one of the small houses in Bridge-gate, which used to front St. Alkmund's church on the north." He seems to have been peculiarly fond of home; for in or about 1701, a person came to Derby to bring him to Northallerton, to take possession of an estate, then of £40 per annum, now perhaps worth £200, to which he was become heir-at-law. He thanked the messenger for his kindness, entertained him, and told him he would not travel so far for an estate of much greater value.

He died of a decline three weeks before Christmas, 1708, set 49, leaving six children. His second son, William (father of the historian) was born July 25th, 1691. His name would have been James, after his uncle: but party spirit running high at the Revolution, and his father being a partizan of William, he was called after that monarch.

* i. e. *Beating-log*, on which the dyer stands to beat his cloth.

EXTRACTS. (HUTTON.)

1660. Bur. a child of Thomas Hutton's.
 1660. July 29, Bap. Thomas sonne of Thomas Hutton.
 1663. July 25, Bap. Elizabeth, dau of T. H.
 1665. Nov. Bap. John son of Thomas Hutton.
 1666. Oct. 28, Bap. Thomas the son of Thomas Hutton.
 Oct. 29, Bur. the above child.
 1667. Nov. 6, Bap. Thomas son of Thomas H.
 1668. July 2, Bur. Katherine the wife of Thomas H.
 1669. Sept. 3, Bap. Katherine da. of John H.
 1690. 17 Sept. Bur. John son of Thomas Hutton.
 1691. Sept. 12, Bur. Thomas Hutton.
 1691-2. Feb. 7, Bap. John son of John H.
 1694-5. Mar. 14, Bur. John son of John H.
 24, Bap. George son of Thomas H.
 1700. Jan. 6, Bur. Mary, wife of John Hutton.
 1702. Dec. 27, Mar. John Gilbert & Elizabeth H.
 1706. Sept. 14, Bap. John son of John H.
 1708. Dec. 9, Bur. Thomas Hutton.
 1717. Oct. 29, Bur. Thomas Hutton.
 1721. Ap. 20, Bur. John Hutton.

MINISTERS.

Henry Coke, who was "iniquitously deposed" from the living A.D. 1645, seems from the Register to have been a painstaking and industrious parish priest. After he left, entries were but few and badly made—possibly the work of the parish clerk, or some illiterate Roundhead. In 1656, however, comes the hand of Mr. Isaac Solden, who, had he no higher talents, was at least an excellent calligraphist, and mender of pens. The writing is beautifully fine and clear; and the margins are daintily ruled in red. One can almost fancy good old Master Swetenam to have been risen from his grave disgusted with unscholarly Puritanism, and to have kept the Register himself again.

EXTRACTS.

1658. Isaac Solden (or Selden), Clerke, came to Derby on Saturday the 14th day of August Anno Dni 1658 and by mutuall consent was elected and chosen Minister of the Parish Churches of St. Alkmund, and St. Michael's in Derby. (Then follows a long passage in shorthand).
 1660. Bap. Dorothy da. of Isaac Selden minister of St. Alkmund's June 11.
 1692. The Cantrells begin to appear. Mr. Henry Cantrell however was not admitted to the living till 1711.
 1692. 5 Oct., Bap. Mary da. of Mr. Simon Cantrell.
 1694. 23 Ap., Bur. Sarah da. of do. do.
 1697. Bur. Mary Cantrell.
 1700. Nov. 15, Bap. Simon son of Mr. Simon Cantrell.
 1711. (Here begins the hand of Henry Cantrell, Vicar.)
 1714. Feb. 9, Bap. Constance da. of the Rev. Mr. Henry Cantrell, Vicar, buried Oct. 21, 1717.
 1715. Mar. 11, Bap. William son of the above.
 (He became Rector for many years of St. Michael's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, and Normanton, co. Rutland. He died 17 Jan. 1787, *set.* 71.)
 1715. Mar. 15, Mar. Mr. John Cantrell, of this Parish and Mrs. Mary Richardson of Foremark park, at Twyford, by his brother Mr. Cantrell, and by virtue of a License.
 1718. Oct. 17, Bap. John son of Mr. John Cantrell & Mary his wife.
 1719. 23 Jan., Mar. Rev. Mr. Cockayne of Bramcote Notta, & Mrs. Anne Sales, Widow.
 1718. Rev. Mr. Calton Vicar of Duffield.
 1719. Rev. Mr. Cockayne, Bramcote, Notta.
 1719. Rev. Mr. Leeson minister of Okeover.
 Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Deacon of All Saints.

In 1715 occur the words "Baptized"..... "by a Mr. Leeson a Priest of the church of England," in Mr. Cantrell's handwriting. But some later

hand has drawn a line through the word *priest*. Confer the use of this word with Mr. Cantrell's ideas of Baptism, and the pious prayer for the dead, at the end of the monument quoted in the paragraph on the Goodwin family further on.

Cantrell is said to have drank the Pretender's health on his knees.

[*Vide Hutton, 244.*]

BATE OF LITTLE CHESTER.

(*Continued from Vol. X., page 199.*)

1658. Oct. 11, Mary da. of Mr. Nathaniel Bate her Nativity.
(N.B.—The Puritan antipathy to Baptism.)
1659-60. Feb. 26, Bap. Prudence da. of Mr. N. Bate of Little Chester.
1665. Dec. 23, Bap. William son of Thomas Bate.
1666. June 23, Bur. Mr. Bate, Senior.
1685. Dec. 15, Bur. Francis Bate.
1704. May 14, Bur. Mr. Nathaniel Bate.
1708. June 18, Bur. Mrs. Elizabeth Bate.
1718. Ap. 20, Bap. Sarah da. of Peter Bate of Little Eaton.
1718. June 2, Bap. Mrs. Cavendish's Black Fortunatus Charles. He was a negroe of Guinea in Africk & was brought over from Barbadoes by her daughter Mrs. Bates.

GOODWYN.

(*See Vol. X., page 198.*)

1653. May 19, Samuel Goodwin married Ann Brookshaw of Little Eaton.
1653. Mar. 4, Bap. Francis son of Mr. Samuel Goodwin.
1659. Ap. 21, Bap. Mary da. of do.
1657. Aug. 10, Bur. Francis Goodwin, Gent., the Elder.
1655. Sep. 27, Bap. Samuel son of Mr. Samuel Goodwin.
1655. Bur. Sarah wife of Mr. F. Goodwin.
1660. July 12, Buried Mr. Francis Goodwin, & Mrs. Anne Booth.
1662. May 18, Bap. Francis son of Mr. Thomas Goodwin.
1665. Dec. 8, Bur. y^e above.
1664. Ap. 4, Bur. Dorothy da. of Mr. Thomas Goodwin.
1671. Sep. 3, Bur. old Mr. Goodwin.
1675. Dec. 2, Bap. Sarah da. of Mr. Thomas Goodwyn.
1676. Nov. 25, Bur. Mary da. of Mester Thomas gudwin.
Mar. 25, Bap. Jane da. of Mr. Thomas Goodwin.
1677. Dec. 20, Bap. Charles son of Mr. Thomas Goodwin.
1685. May 7, Bur. y^e above.
1679. Jan. 20, Bap. Mary da. of Mr. T. Goodwin.
1681. May 26, Bur. Rebecca da. of Mr. Tho. Goodwin.
1682-3. Mar. 18, Mar. Mr. Francis Burton and Mrs. Mary Goodwyn.
1684. Sep. 24, Bur. Mary the wife of Mr. F. Burton.
1686. June 14, Bur. Anne da. of Mr. Thomas Goodwin.
1693. Feb. 7, Bur. Jane da. of Mr. T. Goodwin.
1694. Mar. 9, Bur. Ann the wife of Mr. Samuel Goodwin.
1697. Oct. 4, Bur. Mr. Samuel Goodwin.
1699. Aug. 27, Bur. Mr. Francis Goodwin.
Sep. 29, Bur. Mrs. Sarah Goodwin.
1700-1. Jan. 14, Bur. Mrs. Rachel Goodwin, of the parish of All Saints.
1706. Ap. 16, Bur. Harper son of Mr. Tho. Goodwin.
1717. Nov. 11, Bur. Mr. Samuel Goodwin.

Before the coming of Mr. Cantrell in 1711, St. Alkmund's seems to have been in a deplorable condition. But thanks to good Samuel Goodwin mentioned above there came a change. Witness the inscription on a monument in the Vestry. "Whereas for near fifty years Divine Service hath been seldom performed in this Parish church for want of a sufficient maintenance to support a residing Minister, the evil consequences whereof Mr. Samuel Goodwin of this Parish, piously considering BATH procured the Church to be made a Vicaridge and endowed it with an estate in the parish of *Eckington* in this county upward of the annual sum of forty pounds, and also with a house in the Parish of *St. Werburgh*. This is therefore set up with the concurring voice of the Parishioners to be an eternal monument of their gratitude, and to inform posterity hereof, that his memory, may be always blessed among 'em as we pray he may for ever be in the kingdom of heaven MDCCXII."

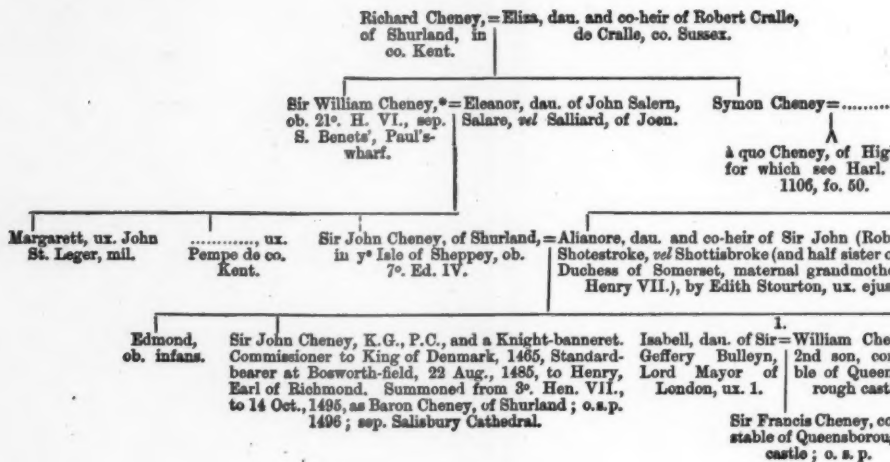
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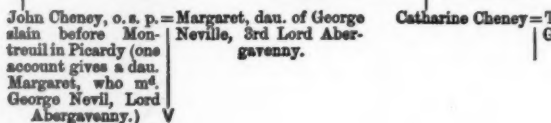
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* Harl. MS. 4600, fo.

PEDIGREE OF CHENEY, OF SHURLAND, TODDINGTON, &c.

le,

Cheney =

Cheney, of Higham,
which see Harl. MS.
1106, fo. 50.

Sir John (Robert?)
and half sister of the
maternal grandmother of
Burton, ux. ejus.

Sir Robert Shottesbrooke, = Edith ~~et~~ Elizabeth, dau. to John, = Sir John Beauchamp, of Powick and Blotace,
vir. 1. Earl Sturton. vir. 2.

Margaret, Duchess of
Somerset.

1. = William Cheney, = 2. dau. of Edward Cheney, Sir Robert Cheney. Sir Roger Cheney, = Anne, dau. of Rich^d. Sir Alexander Cheney. Geoffr.
2nd son, constable of Queensborough castle. Martin Young, de co. Berks. Dean of Salisbury. of Westwoodhays, co. Berks. Stanley, of Pype.

Ancient Cheney, con-
sue of Queensborough
castle; o. s. p.

John Cheney. = Jane, dau. of Sir William Julian.
Norris, Knt.

John.
Humphrey.
Edward.
John.

Margaret, ux. y^e
Lord Zouche.

Elizabeth, ux.
Wylloughby.

Jane, ux. Palmer,
de co. Oxon.

Katharine, ux. John
Arderne, de Cotis-
ford, co. Oxon.

1. Frideswida, dau. and co-heir. of Sir
Thomas Frowyke, Knt., Chief Jus-
tice of Court of Common-pleas.

1. Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., &c., nephew and heir of John Lord Cheney; Warden of
Cinque-ports, Constable of the Castles of Dover, Rochester, and Queenborough, and
Treasurer of King's household; possessed Faversham Abbey, Chilham Castle, Dav-
ington Priory, Shurland, etc.; ob. Tower of London, 8 Dec., 1^o. Elizabeth; bur.
Minster, Isle of Sheppey.

2. = Anne, dau. and co-heir of
great-great-grandson to
heir of Thomas Peyvre,
cousine

1. Sir Cheney = Thomas Kempe, of
Glendich, co. Kent,
mil.

Frances Cheney = Nicholas Cripps, son and heir
of Sir Henry Cripps, Knt.

Sir Henry Cheney, Knt. Summoned from 8 May, = Jane, dau. o
1572, to 15 Oct., 1586, as Baron Cheney, of Tod-
dington; o. s. p. 1587; entertained Queen Eliza-
beth at Toddington, a. 1563 and 1576.

Lord Went-
Nettlested.
Suffo

1. MS. 4600, fo. 2, 3, (Visitation of Beds., 1566,) makes this Sir William Cheyney, of Sheppey, to have been the son of Sir John Cheyney.

Elizabeth, dau. to John, = Sir John Beauchamp, of Powick and Bletae, Earl Sturton. vir. 2.

Margaret, Duchess of Somerset.

Sir Robert Cheney. Sir Roger Cheney, = Anne, dau. of Rich^d. of Westwoodhaye, co. Berks. Stanley, of Pype. Sir Alexander Cheney. Geoffrey (Humphrey ?) Cheney. Edith (Elizabeth ?) Cheney = Sir William Sandys, of y^e Vine, co. Hauts.

John Cheney, = Jane, dau. of Sir William Norris, Knt. Julian.

Sir William Sandys, K.G. = Margaret, sole dau. and heir. of John Summerson 8 Nov., 1529, as Baron Sandys of y^e Vine; ob. 1542. Bray, brother and heir of Reginald Bray, Esq.

Margaret, ux. y^e Elizabeth, ux. Jane, ux. Palmer, Katharine, ux. John d Zouche. Wylloughby. de co. Oxon. Arderne, de Cotisford, co. Oxon.

Cheney, K.G., &c., nephew and heir of John Lord Cheney; Warden of the Constable of the Castles of Dover, Rochester, and Queenborough, and King's household; possessed Faversham Abbey, Chilham Castle, Dover, Shurland, etc.; ob. Tower of London, 8 Dec., 1^o. Elizabeth; bur. Minster, Isle of Sheppey.

Nicholas Cripps, son and heir of Sir Henry Cripps, Knt.

Sir Henry Cheney, Knt. Summerson from 8 May, 1572, to 15 Oct., 1586, as Baron Cheney, of Toddington; o. s. p. 1587; entertained Queen Elizabeth at Toddington, a^o. 1568 and 1576.

Lord Wentworth, of Nettlested, in co. Suffolk.

Anne Cheney = Sir John Perrot, K.B., Lord (Harl. MS. 4600 makes her the eldest dau. of 1st ux.) Deputy, Lieut.-Gen. & Gov.-Gen. of Ireland; an Admiral; Lord of Haroldston, Langhorn and Carew Castles, &c.; ob. 3 Nov., 1599.

Sir James Perrot.

Sir Thomas Perrot, created a Bart., 29 June, 1611.

This Sir William Cheyney, of Sheppey, to have been the son of Sir John Cheyney.

THE CHENEY FAMILY.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

THE first of this family upon record was one Ralph de Caineto, Quereto, or Caisneto (for so it is variously spelt), one of the buccaneer companions of William the Bastard; but I have as yet seen no attempt to tack him on to the Sherland line. Nor again does it seem possible to connect the Derbyshire branch with the main stock, although, doubtless, the Cheney's of Yoxall, Monyash, and Ashford spring from the same root. Indeed the references to the various offshoots of this family, widely scattered through most of the English counties, are so numerous, and in many instances so contradictory, as to puzzle the most patient. My pedigree of the main line is principally founded upon the Heralds' Visitations of Cambridge, Kent, and Beds.: and as references to other branches of this prolific stock, I may mention that Harl. MS. 1080, f. 190, gives Sir Edward Cheney's marriage and its issue—1394, f. 98, William Cheney's of Thorngombold; and 1106, f. 50, the descent of the Cheney's of Higham.

Sir John Cheney, K.G., the 1st Baron Cheney of Shurland, was the great hero of this family; and a very spirited sketch of him as standard bearer at Bosworth-field, in his collar of S.S. with the Tudor-badge, the portcullis, as a pendant, is to be found in Meyrick's Ancient Armour. Although a man of enormous strength and courage, he was felled to the ground by King Richard himself,* had his crest struck off and his head laid bare. For some time it is said that he lay stunned and bleeding; but partially recovering, he cut off the skull and horns from an ox-hide which chanced to be near, and fixed them on his head to supply the loss of the upper part of his helmet. He then returned to the field and rendered Henry of Richmond such signal service, that on being proclaimed King, he assigned Sir John the bull's head and scalp as a crest, which his descendants to this day continue to bear. His nephew, Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., who acquired the Toddington estate† by marriage with a co-heiress of Sir John Broughton, was one of the challengers on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, against all gentlemen who were to exercise feats of arms on foot and on horseback for thirty days.

The Hall-end, now Ashford-hall, was one of their Derbyshire seats; and the site of another is still indicated by the Hall-croft, close to the old church at Monyash. Mr. Swift, the indefatigable genealogist, calls my attention to two entries in the Sheffield Register, which seem difficult to account for:—

1608. Feb. xix. Hugo Cheyney & Alicia Lingard, nupt.

1667. June xix. Hugh Cheney, sep.

Thornbridge, Eakewell.

* Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, V. 2, 375.

† Banks' *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*, I., p. 152, note:—"Cheney, baron, of Toddington, Beds. This Sir John Broughton married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Peyvre, 6th in descent from Pauline Peyvre, who first built the so far-famed house at Tuddington, temp. Henry III., and whose descendants are mentioned in the 2nd vol. of this work, "inter Barones prætermisisti."—(Vide *Lyons' Mag. Brit.* I. p. 148, *Beds.*)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS FOR A DERBYSHIRE GLOSSARY,

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

DURING a seven years' residence in North Derbyshire, I have been in the habit of noting down particular idioms, words, or modes of pronunciation which seemed worthy of preservation. The "Attempt at a Derbyshire Glossary," in No. 19 of the "RELIQUARY," embraces a large number of words in common use hereabouts; on referring, however, to my notes, I find several words and expressions which do not appear in the former list; I therefore beg to forward a small contribution toward the completion of this subject. I may remark that owing perhaps to the nature of the country, which abounds in streams and woods, our Dialect seems peculiarly rich in words descriptive of water, air, and soil, in their varying conditions. There is always a certain risk to be encountered, when we attempt to write down words from the pronunciation alone, I nevertheless trust that the spelling in most cases will be found correct.

In conclusion, I should like to ascertain from some of your correspondents, the exact meaning and etymology of the word "Hag" or "Hagg" so frequently applied to the Farms and Hills of this neighbourhood.

AMANG; among.
 AWKWARD; hard to please or manage.
 BIG-BROOK; the Derwent.
 BOON, hence to give a boon; gratuitous service of a team of horses, labour, &c.
 BRUSTED; p.p. of burst.
 BRUTE; savage.
 BYE-WESH; the channel by which superfluous water escapes.
 BY'R MASS; by the Mass.
 CANKERED; used of rotten wood.
 DARK; blind, also bad, e.g. a dark lot, a bad lot.
 DREE; wearisome, hence used as verb by Dr. Newman in "The Dream of Gerontius."
 "He dreed his penance age by age."
 DRINKING; luncheon, corresponding to the obsolete word "bever."
 DYKE; a stream or ditch.
 ELDER THAN; easier, sooner than.
 ELLIOTT, pron.; Yeallott. This being the ancient form of spelling the name.
 ENOW; presently, shortly.
 FALL; the cutting down of a wood.
 A FEW BROTH; a little broth.
 FRESH; a flood of water after rain.
 I'TH GATE; in the way.
 GETEN, e.g. gotten hold; p.p. obtained.
 GOYT, pron. goat; an artificial water-course.
 GRAIN; a streamlet.
 ILL-USED SORELY; affected by weather, rain, &c.
 LANDER; a large covering stone.
 LENCH; a ledge or shelf of rock.

MANY O' FOLK; a great number.
 MARRER; the fellow or match to anything.
 MELSH, warm and mild (of the air).
 MESNE LAND; pron. *mesa*, a small portion of a field, unenclosed and allotted to a different owner, e.g., Lord of the Manor, &c.
 MINE FOLK; Bradwell and Hucklow people.
 MUSH (adj.); soft and yielding, e.g., of ground after a hard frost.
 NOOK; the chimney corner.
 OIL O' COAL; gas tar.
 PILL TO and FILLED; to peel a strip of bark; *vide* Genesis xxx. 37, 38.
 QUARREL, pron.; for quarry.
 RID TO; to clear ground of, &c, hence p.p. "Royd" of frequent use in Yorkshire names.
 ROCHEE; a rough rocky bank.
 SPRIT; to sprout; a sprout.
 STARK; stiff or tight.
 STARVED; chilled.
 STOODEN; p.p. of to stand.
 STORM; hence, a frost.
 A FINE STORM; bright, frosty weather.
 SUP, verb and noun; to drink, a drink.
 SYN; since.
 THOU, hence; to address as an equal.
 I THOU'D HIM; tutoyer.
 WALL, HO'UD THEE BY THEE; wait a little.
 WATH; a strip of land by the side of a water-course.
 WESH; for wash.
 WRANG; for wrong.



Sir Oliver Cheney, = Anne Needham, widow of Rowland Okeover, of Okeover, co. Stafford (brother and heir of Philip).

Lawrence Cheney = dau. — Lee, Martha Cheney, = Humphrey, son and heir of Rowland Okeover, de co. Derb. of Okeover, Sheriff of Derbysh. A.D. 1631.

Edward Cheney, mar. Bakewell, = Anne Ragge, of Bakewell. 16 Feb., 1623.

Hugh Cheney = Katherine, soror of Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, co. Ebor; ob. 1701. (a Hugh Cheney sep. Ashford, 13 Feb., 1718.)

William, son of Edward Cheney, bap. Bakewell, 18 Jan., 1624.

Margaret Cheney, sep. Bakewell, 18 Nov., 1624.

Margaret Cheney, sep. Bakewell, 21 May, 1626.

Thomas Cheney, of Ashford-in-the-Water, = Johanna Fox, of Solatia, co. Wicklow, Will dated 18 March, 1722; ob. 30 Sept.; sep. Monyash, 20 Nov., 1724, et. 63. sep. Monyash, 4 Oct., 1723, et. 63.

1. ux. prima. = Edward Cheney, of Ashford-in-the-Water, = Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Sleigh, of Vicarwood, and Broadlow-ash, co. Derb., gen., ux. 2; o.s.p.; sep. Monyash, 5 vel 7 June, 1772. 2. = Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Sleigh, of Vicarwood, and Broadlow-ash, co. Derb., gen., ux. 2; o.s.p.; sep. Monyash, 5 vel 7 June, 1772. 3. = Griffith, living 1722. 4. = Lloyd, living 1722. 5. = Thomas Cheney, = 2nd son, living 1722, of Stony Middleton, sep. Ashford. 6. = Mary, dau. of — Bower, of Stony Middleton, sep. Monyash, 24 Nov., 1765.

Edward Cheney, of Monyash, Esq., = Anne, dau. of William Browne, M.A., Vicar of Burton-on-Trent, and Preb. of Lichfield (by Anne Hawkins, ux. ejus), marriage settlement dated 22 Oct., 1742; ob. 22 April, 1788, et. 77; sep. Burton-on-Trent. 22 June, 1773.

Thomas Cheney, living 1722. John Cheney, 4th son, living 1723. 44.

5 July, 1748. Hugh Cheney, of Bakewell, = Mary, dau. of — Bower, Apothecary, sep. Monyash, 12 March, 1756. Sep. Monyash, 24 Nov., 1765.

Hugh Cheney, of Sheffield, = dau. of — Harris M.D., nat' Bakewell, 1744, ob. 15 April, 1830, et. 85. living 1828, et. 84.

Selina Cheney, sole dau. & heir., = Richard Bayley, of m^d. Sheffield 13 Feb. 1821; ob. 8 Jan., 1835, et. 67. march^d. o.s.

1. Henry Peach, = Dorothy, dau. and co-heir of Gilbert of Derby, gen. Cheshire, of Dalbury-Lees, Esq. 2. = Robert Cheney, of Meynell-Langley, Esq., an officer in the Blues; Sheriff co. Derb., 1775; ob. 7 Sept., 1809, et. 72 (wounded at Dettingen). 3. = Bridget, only dau. of Robert Leacroft, of Wirksworth, gen., bap. Wirksworth, 17 Aug., 1739; ob. Somerby, 21 Feb., 1829, et. 89; ux. 2. 4. = Thomas Winslow, M.A., = Ann of Morton, co. Gloucester, clerk in holy orders.

1799. Henry Peach, M.A., of Langley-hall, clerk in holy orders. Robert Cheney, of Langley, and Beverley; a Lieut.-Gen. in the army; only son; ob. 8 March, 1820, et. 54; sep. St. Mary's Church, Beverley.

Harriette, youngest dau. of Ralph Carr, of Dunston-hill, co. Durham, Esq.

Edward-Hawkins Cheney, C.B., = Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of John Eyre, of Gaddesby, co. Leicester, esq., ob. 16 May, 1813. Col. Scots-Greys, mar. 8 July, 1811.

William Cheney, Cap. 1st Guards, of Somers, co. Linc., 15 Dec., et. 40.

Robert-Henry Cheney, of Badger-hall, co. Salop., Lord of Manor of Monyash, which was sold to the Fynney family 17 Oct., 1861 (n. 1801.)

Edward Cheney, a captain in the army.

Ralph Cheney, an officer in the 71st Regt.

Frederica Cheney, = Capel Cure, of Blake-hall, eld. dau., mar. 27 Feb., 1822. nat' 9 Jan., 1800, Sheriff of Essex, 1830.

Harriette-Margaret.

Edward-Henshaw Cheney, of Gadsby, J.P., and Deputy-Lieut. of co. Leicester, 1830, Sheriff, 1860.

F CHENEY, OF MONYASH, ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER, &c., Co. DERBY.

widow of Rowland Okeover, of Okeover,
Derby (brother and heir of Philip).

Cheney, = Humphrey, son and heir of Rowland Okeover,
of Okeover, Sheriff of Derbysh. A.D. 1631.

William, son of Edward Cheney,
bap. Bakewell, 18 Jan., 1624.

Margaret Cheney,
sep. Bakewell, 18
Nov., 1624.

Margaret Cheney,
sep. Bakewell, 21
May, 1626.

A Fox, of Solatia, co. Wicklow,
Monash, 20 Nov., 1724, set. 63.

and co-heir of Elizabeth Cheney, = Griffith, Mary Cheney, = Lloyd. Thomas Cheney, = Sydney, dau. J. Vicarwood, co. Derby, sep. Monash, 1772. living 1722. living 1722. 2nd son, living 1722. of Hall-end, Ashford. 3d son, living 1722. of Hall-end, Ashford.

Edward Cheney, of co. Carmarthen, living 1722. Thomas Cheney, living 1722 (went abroad). Elizabeth, bap. Ashford, 9.10 Aug., 1718. John T. Bakewell, 21 Aug.

Vicar of Thomas Cheney, living 1722. Hugh Cheney, of Bakewell, = Mary, dau. of — Bower, Anne Cheney, = John T. Bakewell, 21 Aug. 1722. John Cheney, 4th son, living 1722. 44. Apothecary, sep. Monash, 12 March, 1756. of Stony Middleton, sep. Monash, 24 Nov., 1765. living 1722. (issue living)

Hugh Cheney, of Sheffield, = dau. of — Harris, Elizabeth Cheney, M.D., nat' Bakewell, 1744, ob. 15 April, 1830, set. 85. living 1828, set. 84.

Selina Cheney, sole dau. & heir, = Richard Bayley, of Sheffield, m^d. Sheffield 13 Feb. 1821; ob. 8 Jan., 1835, set. 67. merch^d. o.a.p.

all-Langley, Esq., = Bridget, only dau. of Robert Leacroft, of Thomas Winslow, M.A., = Anne Cheney, = John T. Bakewell, 21 Aug. Sheriff co. Derby. Wirksworth, gen., bap. Wirksworth, 17 of Morton, co. Gloucester, clerk in holy orders. eld. dau. North.

of Ralph Edward-Hawkins Cheney, C.B., = Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir William Cheney, Captain Maria Cheney, Durham, of Gaddesby, co. Leicester, Lt. of John Eyre, of Gaddesby, 1st Guards, of Somerby, co. Leicester, esq., ob. 16 co. Linc., 15 Dec., 1822, set. 40. 1811. May, 1818.

= Capel Cure, of Blake-hall, Harriette-Margaret. Edward-Henshaw Cheney, of Gadsby, Eliza Cheney, on nat' 9 Jan., 1800, Sheriff of Essex, 1830. J.P., and Deputy-Lieut. of co. Leicester, 1830, Sheriff, 1860. mar. 21 June,

ARMS (ancient) *ermine*, on a bend *sable*, three martlets, *or*.

„ (modern, derived from Shurland, to which family they belong) *azure*, six lions rampant, *argent*; a canton, *ermine*.

CREST—A bull's scalp, *argent*.

MOTTO—FATO PRUDENTIA MAJOR.

Sydney, dau.	John Cheney,	Catherine Cheney, =— Jackson.	Anne Cheney, =— Jones.
1718.	3d. son, living	living 1722.	living 1722.
	1722; o. s. p.		

Ashford, =John Twigge, of	Catherine, bap.	Anne Cheney,	Hugh Cheney,
1718. Bakewell ? m ^d .	14 March, 1723.	sep. Monyash,	sep. Monyash,
21 Aug., 1743.		12 April, 1723.	18 Feb., 1723.

Anne Cheney, =Joseph Machin.	Sydney, =Samuel Brunt, of =.....
living 1722.	living
^	1722.
(issue living 1744).	Over Haddon,
	horse-breaker.
	ux. 1.

Elizabeth Cheney, =Christopher Stephenson, M.A., Rector of Rawmarsh, co. Ebor,
Vicar of Olney, co. Bucks.

Sheffield,
p.

Cheney, =John Lloyd, of Paston, co.	Mary Cheney, =Charles Simpson,
1. dau.	2nd dau.
Northamp ^{sh} , clerk in holy	of Lichfield, gen.
orders!	

main	Maria Cheney =John Myers, M.A.,	Eliza Cheney, ob. innupta,	Jemima Cheney.
by,	of Somerby, co.	14 Oct., 1830.	
323,	Linc.		

Eliza Cheney, only dau., =John Ewart, of Liverpool,
mar. 21 June, 1830. merchant.

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Notes on Books.

THE HERALDRY OF SMITH.*

It is long since we saw a work which has so completely taken our fancy both in matter, in printing, and in binding, as Mr. Grazebrooke's volume on "The Heraldry of Smith," recently issued by Mr. J. Russell Smith. The work is, as its title page accurately sets forth, a collection of the arms borne by, or attributed to, families of the name of Smith, and of these alone the author has given some two hundred and fifty distinct bearings, with brief notices of the distinguished persons in each branch of the great family who bore them. The work has been one of immense labour and research, and ought to be in the hands of every member of the family of Smith, and all who are in any way allied to them. We trust it may be so—if it is, then it will have a larger sale than any other work has ever enjoyed!

Of Smiths of Derbyshire alone five distinct families with their five distinct bearings, are given. These are SMITH OF DUFFIELD, whose arms, *sable*, a fesse dancette between three lions rampant, each supporting a garb, all *or*, are set down as a variation of the arms of Smith of Essex, etc.; SMITH OF DENBY, whose arms, per chevron *azure* and *or*, three escallops countercharged, were granted in 1684; SMITH OF DUNSTON, originally from Yorkshire, whose arms are, *argent*, on a bend engrailed, *azure*, between two unicorns' heads erased, *gules*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*; SMITH OF DERBY (1634), *azure*, a chevron, *or*, between three leopards' heads erased, of the second, charged with pellets; and SMITH OF DERBYSHIRE (1685), *gules*, six lozenges in fesse between three maidens' heads affrontée, *proper*, armed, *or*. Curiously enough Smith of Duffield, just described, has long since disappeared, and "Smith of Duffield" at the present day is Rowland Smith, M.P. for South Derbyshire, who bears, *or*, a chevron cottised, between three demi-griffins, the two in chief respecting each other, *sable*, and is of the old family of Smith of Nottingham, the eminent bankers.

We cannot speak too strongly in praise of Mr. Grazebrook's admirable and truly interesting and valuable volume, and we commend it strongly not only to every member of the family of Smith, but to genealogists of every name. It is illustrated by a large number of admirable *fac-simile* plates of arms, which adds materially to its value.

* *The Heraldry of Smith*. By H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK, Esq. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1 vol. 4to., 1870, pp. 120. Illustrated with plates.

EPITAPHS OF ST. PANCRAS.*

WHAT Mr. Cansick has done for the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, ought to be done for every parish in the length and breadth of the land. We hold that it is the duty of our Government to institute a visitation of every parish, to have copies taken of the inscriptions upon every tombstone, and to have records preserved and published of every armorial bearing occurring in churches or burial-grounds. We trust the time may not be far distant when this may be done, and in the meantime, as a pioneer in the good work, we hail Mr. Cansick's curious little volume with peculiar pleasure. The compiler has spared no trouble in making faithful and scrupulously accurate copies of the interesting and curious epitaphs of distinguished and noted characters in the parish of St. Pancras, and has thereby rendered an immense and important service not only to history but to genealogy. Mr. Cansick's design is, if properly supported, to do for every parish in Middlesex what he has here done for St. Pancras; and if in this truly laudable design he carries out his intention, he will indeed be a public benefactor of no ordinary kind. We strongly recommend our readers to secure this, and succeeding volumes, assuring them that they are strictly reliable, and thoroughly good and useful in every respect. We shall take another opportunity of speaking of Mr. Cansick's labours.

* *A Collection of Curious and Interesting Epitaphs, copied from the Monuments of Distinguished and Noted Characters, in the ancient Church and Burial Ground of St. Pancras, Middlesex*. By FREDERICK TEAGUE CANSICK. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., 1870, pp. 236. Illustrated.

FLORA MACDONALD.*

ONE of the most perfectly delightful books which it has for a long time been our good fortune to read, is the autobiography of Flora Macdonald, written, as it has been, in a most worthy, and sweetly simple manner by her grand-daughter, who has carefully,

and with a loving heart, gathered together all the traditions of her family, and has set them forth as only a noble descendant of so truly noble a heroine could have done. We know of no book which has charmed us more than this has done, and it is one which cannot too widely be known and read on either side the Border. Its traces, in the sweetest of styles, and in the naivest of manners, the life of that ornament of her sex, the noble-minded Flora Macdonald, from her cradle to her grave, and recounts many an anecdote and many a gentle and loving, as well as brave and enduring, trait in her character, that before was unknown. The volume is issued in Mr. Nimmo's very best style, and is exquisitely printed on "crimped paper," which gives it an unmistakably high character as a specimen of typography. Mr. Nimmo deserves hearty thanks for bringing out this book, which we are happy to find has already arrived at the dignity of a second edition. May many more editions be yet called for!

* *The Autobiography of Flora Macdonald, being the home-life of a heroine.* Edited by her grand-daughter. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo, 1870. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo., pp. 224 and 172.

HENFREY'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS.*

WE have before alluded to the very excellent manual prepared by Mr. Henfrey, and published by Mr. J. Russell Smith (see "RELIQUARY," Vol. X. page 125), and are glad to take the opportunity afforded by the completion of the work, of again calling attention to its merits. The "Guide" is, without exception, one of the best yet produced, and forms a work of great merit and usefulness. The descriptions of the coins of each reign, from William the Conqueror to our present beloved Victoria, are just sufficiently brief not to be tiresome, and yet sufficiently long to convey every information which the numismatic student can require. The volume is divided into three parts—the Gold, the Silver, and the Copper, coins of England, and each division is arranged chronologically under reigns. The information under each reign consists of the *Arms* of the Sovereign, engraved and heraldically described; the various *Issues* of coins during the reign; the *Denominations* of coins struck; *Descriptions* of each denomination; the *Legends* which appear on each denomination; the *Weight and Fineness* or standard of the metals of the different issues; and the *Rarity*, with prices realised at celebrated sales, of the various coins.

The engravings consist, besides the arms of the different Sovereigns, of representations of many types of coins, and of alphabets used upon them. Altogether Mr. Henfrey's work will be found to be, literally, a "Guide" to the coin collector, and one on which we believe he may rely. It is beautifully printed and well issued by Mr. Russell Smith, and is a very desirable addition to numismatic literature.

* *A Guide to the Study and Arrangement of English Coins.* By HENRY WILLIAM HENFREY. London: J. R. Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1 vol. 8vo., 1870, pp. Gold, 94; Silver, 148; Copper, &c., 32. Illustrated.

PEPYS' MEMOIRS AND DIARY.*

THERE are few works in the English language which will bear printing and re-printing, reading and re-reading, studying and re-studying, so well as the Diary of quaint old Samuel Pepys; and it is with peculiar pleasure that we call attention to the liberal—we had almost written patriotic—determination of Messrs. F. Warne & Co. to place it within the reach of all readers. The edition just issued by this firm as one of their "Chandos Library" (a series of books of which we shall hope to have opportunities of again speaking), has all the advantages of being a verbatim reprint of the original edition, edited by Lord Braybrooke; of a new introduction by the literary veteran, John Timbs; and of being issued in a single volume at an extremely moderate cost. It is therefore all that can be desired, and indeed all that the reader can wish for. It cannot be said that any library is complete which does not contain a copy of "Pepys," and while the larger libraries may still have upon their shelves the larger and older editions, thousands of others will now be able to avail themselves of the portable, clearly printed, and excellent though cheap edition of Messrs. Warne & Co.

* *Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq., F.R.S., comprising his Diary from 1659 to 1699, &c., &c.* Edited by RICHARD, LORD BRAYBROOKE; with an introduction by JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. London: Frederick Warne & Co., 1870. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 216 (Chandos Library).

MOTHER SHIPTON.

MOTHER SHIPTON, the female Merlin, was one of the most wonderful and popular of necromancers and prophets, dividing their laurels with Merlin, Nixon, and others,



MOTHER SHIPTON, THE FEMALE MERLIN,
PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL WOODCUTS OF 1686.



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and being celebrated in ballad and story from her own day downwards. Of course she had a mother, but she is said to have had no father, but to have been the offspring of a simple but evidently precocious country girl of fifteen or sixteen summers' old, "by the Phantasm of Apollo or some other wanton Aerial Demon," by whom she seems to have been, according to the story, very easily seduced. The girl's name was Agatha or Emmatha Sontibles or Soothtell, and she is said to have lived at Knaresborough in Yorkshire. The mysterious child of this girl and the Devil was born, in accordance with chapbook authority, at Knaresborough, "in the month of July, in the 4th year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, which was in the year of our Lord, 1498." The birth of the child "was very grievous" to the young mother, "and a most terrible clap of thunder hapned just as she was delivered of this strange Birth, which afterwards was so famous by the name of *Mother Shipton*. Nor could the Tempest affright the woman more than the prodigious Physiognomy of the child: the body was long, but very big-Bon'd, great Gogling eyes, very sharp and fiery, a Nose of unproportionable length, having in it many crooks and turnings, adorned with great Pimples, which like vapours of brimstone, gave such a lustre in the night, that her nurse needed no other candle to dress her by; and besides this uncouth shape it was observ'd, that as soon as she was born, she fell a laughing and grinning after a jeering manner, and immediately the Tempest ceased."

This infant monster was christened by the Abbot of Beverley, and was named Ursula Sontibles, or Soothtell, and soon afterwards her mother, having felt some qualms of conscience for her illicit connection with the Devil, turned religious, and "having first put out her child with a piece of money to a friend," retired into "the famous Convent of the order of St. Bridgett near Nottingham, in prayers and tears and other acts of Penance to expiate the wickedness of her youth." The nurse seems, however, to have had a sorry time of it with the child, "whose father, the foul fiend," seems to have often visited her and to have played dreadful pranks with the family and neighbours. Ursula, arrived at woman's estate, was wooed, won, and married by one Tobias, or Toby Shipton, a carpenter, and thus acquired her name of "*Mother Shipton*." She had however no family, and after becoming a famous prophetess, and doing many marvellous acts, died at the age, according to one account, of "three score and thirteen years," and of another, aged only fifty-nine.

She is said to have predicted the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, and the fact that although he should see York he should never get there; the dissolution of the monasteries; the establishment of the Protestant religion under Edward VI.; the cruel sufferings inflicted by "bloody Mary;" the glorious reign of Elizabeth; the defeat of the Spanish Armada by Sir Francis Drake; the Plague, and the Great Fire of London; the Civil Wars; the Execution of Charles the First; the Restoration, and other events of more or less consequence; and her name and fame seem to be never-dying.

The life and prophecies of *Mother Shipton* have been printed in chap-books from a very early period, and are extremely interesting and curious. One of the most curious and scarce of these versions was printed in 1686, and has just been reprinted by Mr. E. Pearson, and to this we beg to draw particular attention. The reprint (of which only 250 copies are printed), is issued in 4to., and is admirably done in every way. The engravings are not *fac-similes*, but are stated by Mr. Pearson to be the veritable old wood blocks which were printed from in the original edition of 1686. The paper is hand-made, of the old-fashioned kind, and toned to just the proper degree of colour, and altogether the reprint is just the thing to gladden the heart and eyes of a book-collector, and to form a welcome addition to his library. By the courtesy of Mr. Pearson we are enabled on Plate XIV. to reproduce two of the engravings—from the original woodcuts of two hundred years old—for the gratification of our readers, and in doing so we would refer them to another admirable *fac-simile* of a rare woodcut of *Mother Shipton* and Cardinal Wolsey, which appears as a frontispiece to Mr. Halliwell's privately printed "*Yorkshire Anthology*."

DERBYSHIRE DIALECT.*

It has been a matter of serious reproach to Derbyshire that it possessed perhaps fewer productions written in its own peculiar dialect than any other county in the whole of England. Why this should have been so in a county so professedly rich in its native literature, it is difficult to understand—perhaps it has been for the lack of writers sufficiently acquainted with its provincialisms; perhaps from a want of inclination to pen such productions in those who were able to do it. Whatever the cause, and however well-founded the reproach, it has at last, to some measure, been removed by the publication from the pen of Mr. J. B. Robinson, of two clever little brochures in connection with the Art-Exhibition which has been open at Derby during the past few months. Mr. Robinson, who glories in being a genuine "*Darbysher Mon*," has attempted to write, in the brochures to which we have alluded, his thoughts upon the

Exhibition, and has so far succeeded as to make his pamphlets very amusing, very singular, and very interesting. He evidently understands to some considerable extent—though he is not its master—the eccentricities of speech peculiar to his native county, and he has done well to place them upon record in the manner he has. There are, however, very many words the pronunciation of which might with a little more knowledge of idiom, and care in preparing for the press, have been considerably improved. The Glossary at the end is, however, the worst part of Mr. Robinson's production. In it are introduced many "Dictionary words"—viz., proper or general words—which have no business there. For instance, "chap" is not a provincialism at all, neither are *bonny*, *swagger*, *budge*, and a score or more other words. Neither are a few dozen others including *bread basket*, *bosh*, *bob*, *brass*, *cock-sure*, *flare-up*, *inner-man*, *neddy*, *knob*, and *thumper*, etc., which are simply slang expressions in general use, but have no more connection with Derbyshire than with any other county. Derbyshire provincialisms are those which are peculiar to that county, and which give its dialect its curious character. Mr. Robinson's pamphlets are a great addition to provincial literature, and we tender him our hearty thanks for what he has done, and trust he may be encouraged to give more proofs of his cleverness in this peculiar way.

* *Old Sammy Twitche's Visit tu't Gret Exhibition e Darby*. Roat, Kompoazed, as *Hillustrated*, by a *Darbysher Mon*.

Old Sammy Twitche's Second Visit tu't Gret Exhibition e Darby, w' Jim. Roat, Kompoazed, and *Hillustrated*, by a *Darbysher Mon*.

DR. WILDE'S POEMS.*

THE free, open-expressed, witty, and clever poems of a "fat, jolly, and boon" Puritan divine are not things of every-day occurrence in literature, and therefore our readers will, we are sure, join with us in cordial thanks to the editor and publishers of the pretty little volume before us, for having made such poems at length available. Dr. Robert Wilde was a native of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, that county of theologians to which so many brilliant geniuses belong, and was one of the most popular verse writers of his day. Dryden says, Dr. Wilde "was the Wither of the city," and that the citizens bought more editions of his works than would lie under all the pies at my Lord Mayor's Christmas! In 1660, when his famous poem first came out, Dryden says, "I have seen them reading it in the midst of 'Change time; nay, so vehemently were they at it, that they lost their bargains by the candle-ends." With verses once so popular, but few people at the present day are at all acquainted, and it has remained for the Rev. Mr. Hunt to resuscitate them and present them with an admirable introduction to the now reading public. Some of the more remarkable of the poems are the "Iter Boreale," "The Tragedy of Mr. Christopher Love," "Alas poor Scholar," "The Imprisonment of Mr. Calamy in Newgate," "The Loyal Nonconformist," and "The Norfolk and Wisbeach Cock-fight," and among the minor ones the quaint "epitaph for a wicked man's tomb,"

"Here lies the carcass of a cursed sinner,
Doomed to be roasted for the Devil's dinner,"

is worth quoting for its raciness, and

* * * "methought I saw at heaven's fair gate,
The glorious virgins meet and kiss their mate,
They stood awhile her beauty to admire,
Then led her to her place in their own choir;
Which seem'd to be defective until she
Added her sweetness to their harmony.
As medals scattered when some Prince goes by,
So lay the stars that night about the sky,
The milky way, too, since she passed it o'er,
Methinks looks whiter than it did before"—

for its purity and beauty of thought.

Dr. Wilde, it is related, was chosen minister of the parish of Aynho after another minister had been ejected. He and another minister had been candidates, and after the election, being asked by a friend whether he or the other had got Aynho, he replied, we have divided it—"I've got the *Ay* and he's got the *No*!"

May the *Ayes* far outnumber the *Noes* of purchasers and readers of this charming edition of the witty doctor's poems.

* *Poems by Robert Wilde, D.D., one of the Ejected Ministers of 1660*. With a Historical and Biographical Notice, by the Rev. JOHN HUNT. London: Strahan & Co., 56, Ludgate Hill, 1870. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 108.

CORNISH NAMES.*

CAREFULLY enough we have before us two distinct works by totally distinct authors, on the one curious subject of the derivation and etymology of Cornish names. The subject is a curious and highly interesting one, and it is well indeed that it has been taken up by two such able men as Dr. Bannister and Dr. Charnock.

Cornwall is, says Dr. Bannister, a peculiar county: from its geographical position, it may be called "the first and the last" in England, and "one and all" good Cornishmen will maintain that it is also "the best;" and even the inhabitants of Devonshire, "the garden of England," claiming, with excusable and natural partiality, this latter title for their own beautiful county, cannot but allow that it is next to the best, though so late as the time of Queen Elizabeth it was spoken of by Stowe, the annalist, as not in England at all, but "a fourth part of Britaine," the other three being England, Scotland, and Wales; and time was when Devonshire was part of Cornwall, with Exeter, it is thought, for its capital, which city was, till the tenth century, inhabited conjointly by Cornish and Saxons. The Cornish were driven across the Tamar by Athelstane, and it was declared death for one to be found east of its banks—a fact that militates strongly against Professor Huxley's idea that the peaceable and law-loving Devonshire men have as much Celtic blood in them as the violent and lawless Tipperary boys. According to Professor Max Muller, the Cornish, too, are peculiar as a people. They were once Celts, but by the extinction of their old vernacular, without any change of blood, they have become Teutons. The old language of Cornwall, which did not altogether cease to be spoken till the end of last century, used to be thought Semitic, and allied to the Hebrew, having been introduced by the Phœnicians. Some also have questioned whether the aboriginal inhabitants were not akin to the people now inhabiting the Basque provinces, Lapland and Finland, whose tongue belongs to the Turanian class of languages. But though the literary remains of the old vernacular are very scanty, yet, embracing as they do a vocabulary of the language as it was spoken before the Conquest, and another (and also a grammar of it) as it was used about a century before its final extinction as a spoken language, philologists are able to assert with confidence that it belonged to the Aryan family, was Celtic, and very much resembled the languages of Wales and Brittany; the three—Cornish, Welsh, and Armorican—forming in fact, the Cymric branch; while the Irish, Scotch, and Manx, formed the Gaelic branch of the Celtic tongue. Many genuine Cornish words very much resemble words with the same meaning in the three last languages, and very many more are the same, or all but the same, as those in Welsh and Armorican; and the same may be said with regard to proper names, especially names of places; so that when, in consequence of the scantiness of Cornish literary remains, we are in doubt as to the meaning of a component part of a name, we are justified in going to the other members of the same family for help.

Within a century, the vernacular of Cornwall, as a spoken language, has become totally extinct. Till within that time it was as much an independent language as the Welsh, or the Manx, with both of which it bore a striking affinity—many words in these languages, especially in the Manx, being as nearly as possible identical with the Cornish. Dr. Bannister, who has taken no end of trouble in his researches, and who, being on the spot and having an innate love for Cornwall and the Cornish, has set about the task of preparing a "Glossary of Cornish Names," and has produced (or rather is producing, for his Glossary, as yet only extends to POLE), a work which will remain one of standard reference on the subject.

We strongly advise our readers to add this Glossary of Cornish names to their libraries, assuring them that they could not have a safer or more painstaking authority than the Vicar of St. Day, the Rev. Dr. Bannister, who takes both names of persons and of places, and of all times.

Of Dr. Charnock's book we cannot but speak in terms of commendation, although, as may naturally be expected from a writer not living on the spot, and not therefore coming in constant contact with the words, there may be here and there an error. Indeed we do not know one philological work that does not contain errors more or less abundant, and in justice to Dr. Charnock we must say that in his volume they are indeed "few and far between." The Doctor has, as the title of his very handy and admirable little volume implies, confined himself solely to the surnames properly belonging to the county of Cornwall, and therefore his book does not clash with that of Dr. Bannister, who takes a much wider field. The book is one of immense interest and importance, and one that no etymologist can do without. The derivations are ample and carefully given, and are all, in fact, that can be wished for. One or two examples will suffice:—

"TREGENDER, from *Treg'n-dour*, the dwelling upon or near the water.

"TREGENZER, from *treg'n-sair*, the dwelling of the woodman or carpenter. Hence, perhaps, Tregenza.

"**TREGION**, pron. Trudgeon. From the manor of Tregyn, or Tregian in Probus; or from Tregideon in Cury, which Pryce derives from *treg-i-gian*, the giant's dwelling. But these names, as well as Tregean, Tregion, Tregyon, Trejean, Tregideon, Trudgeon, Trudgian, Trugeon, Tregidga, Tregidgo, Tregido, may also be from *tregideon*, the dwelling of Gideon; or from *tregoon*, the dwelling on the down. Hence, perhaps, the name of Treiagn."

"**PENROSE**. From Penrose, the name of places in Blisland, Luxulian, and Sithney; from *pen-rose*, the head of the valley; according to Gilbert, the hill of the heath (*pen-ros*). Hence, by corruption, the names Penrose and Bemrose."

We cordially recommend Dr. Charnock's volume, which is an invaluable addition to our etymological lore.

* *A Glossary of Cornish Names, Local and Family, Ancient and Modern, Celtic, Teutonic, &c.* By Rev. John Bannister, LL.D., Vicar of St. Day. Truro: J. R. Netherton. 8vo. (Publishing in parts.)

Patronymica Cornu-Britannica, or the Etymology of Cornish Surnames. By RICHARD STEPHEN CHARNOCK, Ph. D., F.S.A., &c. London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer. 1 vol. 8vo. 1870, pp. 160.

DEANERY OF TRIGG MINOR, CO. CORNWALL.*

MR. MACLEAN, F.S.A., than whom no man is more competent for the task, is doing for one part of Cornwall what ought to be done for every part of that and every other county—issuing a carefully prepared, elaborate, and exhaustive "parochial and family history" of one of its Deaneries. The Deanery chosen by Mr. Maclean is that of Trigg Minor, one of the most important and interesting in the county, and embracing the parishes of Blisland, Bodmin, St. Breward, Eglosbaile, Endellion, Forrabury, Helland, St. Kew, Lanteglos and Advent, Lesnewth, St. Mabyn, Michaelstow, Minster, St. Minver, St. Teath, Temple, Tintagel, Trevalga, and St. Tudy; in which parishes are situated some of the most interesting monuments of antiquity which are to be found in Cornwall. "The design of the work is," as Mr. Maclean says, "after giving a description of the remains of the pre-historic period, to trace the descent of all the manors from the earliest date at which they are mentioned in the records to the present time, and to give carefully compiled genealogies of the families through which such manors have passed. A similar course will be pursued with respect to the advowsons of Churches; and lists will be given of the incumbents by whom the several benefices have been successively held from the earliest times, showing the dates of their institution or collation respectively, accompanied by short biographical sketches of such among them as have been remarkable as authors or otherwise. Descriptions will be given of the churches and other remarkable architectural buildings, and copies of all epitaphs of importance; and the whole will be preceded by a dissertation on the tenure of land during the Saxon period, which will be found useful as showing the origin of many manorial customs and the tenure of land which afterwards prevailed." We have quoted thus much of the author's announcement so as to show, in his own words, what the aim and what the plan of his work is, so as to enable us to say how excellently he has so far carried it out, and how brilliant an augury for the future, his present parts present.

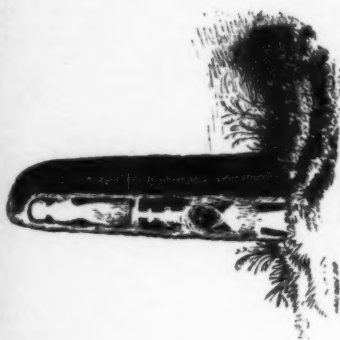
The first part is devoted to an admirable and comprehensive history of the parish of Blisland, which is illustrated with a plan of the ancient church, showing the portions erected during the prevalence of each style of architecture, and a view of the building, *fac-similes* of modern drawings, a number of exquisite engravings of Cornish crosses, monumental brasses, etc., and a large number of coats of arms, as well as pedigrees of De Toeni and Beauchamp, Parker, Spry, Kempe, Treise, Morshhead, Trewardle, and other families.

The second part is devoted to a history of the parish of Bodmin, and is illustrated by plates and wood engravings of objects of interest, among which are views and plans of Bodmin Church, etc.; ancient camps and earth-works; crosses, and other Christian monuments, bells, incised slabs, ancient seals, etc., etc., besides, as in the former part, a large number of coats of arms of families connected with the parish. It also contains, among others, pedigrees of the families of Flamank, Philipps, and Edyvean, Martyn, Bligh or Blight, Achym, Michell, Sprey, Dagge, Crossman, Bullock, Mounsteven, Pennington and Gilbert, Demonfryart, Thomas, Vivian, Le Taillour Beket and Bere, Stone and Collins and Browne, as well as an elaborate table showing the descents and connections of several eminent Cornish families.

From what has been hinted at of the contents and illustrations of the two parts already issued, sufficient will be gathered to form an idea of the importance of the work Mr. Maclean has undertaken, and of the liberal and effective manner in which he is carrying it out. All we need add is, that the work is admirably written, and gives evidence on every page of careful and painstaking research; and that it is beauti-



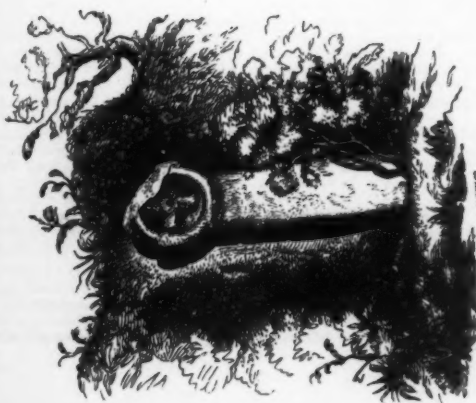
CARMINOW.



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fully printed of quarto size, on excellent paper. Indeed, both in matter, in typography, and in illustrations, it is faultless. Can we say more? Yes! We can add that the work is being issued—as only such a work *can* be issued—by subscription, and that it behoves not only every Cornish man, but every county collector to give it his support. We sincerely trust that Mr. Maclean will be spared to do for every parish in Cornwall what he has so excellently accomplished for Blisland and for Bodmin, and that in the future the old district

“By Tre, Pol, and Pen,
You may know all Cornish men,”

may be discarded, and that the proof of a man being a “Cornish Man,” may be the fact of his possessing Mr. Maclean’s history of that county! We give a Plate of ancient Cornish Crosses, as an example of the excellent illustrations of Mr. Maclean’s volume.

* *Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall.* By JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A. London: Nichols & Son, and J. C. Hotten: Bodmin, Liddell & Son. 4to. Illustrated.

THE CARPENTERS’ COMPANY.*

In our notice of the Company of Ironmongers in a recent number, we alluded, very briefly, to the labours of Mr. Edward Basil Jupp, in connection with another of the Trade Guilds of London—that of the “Worshipful Company of Carpenters,” and we now propose again to call attention to the work prepared by him. The exact period of the foundation of the Guild of Carpenters is not known, but as a charter of incorporation, 17th Edward IV. (1477), is in existence, and as the Common Seal of the Company, and the Grant of Arms are dated eleven years before this time (1466), it seems probable, that it dates much farther back than this period—indeed it is known to have been in existence in the previous reign of Henry V. In 1428 it had its hall on its present site; in 1438 it was in full exercise of its mystery; and in 1455 its regular entries of cost of ordinances, etc., are made. From this time the Company, subject to fluctuations, and to the tyrannical impositions which various monarchs have laid upon it as well as upon the other Trade Guilds, has gone on uninterruptedly. Members of its craft have served the office of Lord Mayor, and been received by Royalty with the highest honours, and it has been, indeed, as it is now, one of the leading and most influential of the Metropolitan Companies.

The Arms of the Company as granted 23rd November, in the sixth of Edward IV. are “a field silver a Cheveron sable grayled iij Compas of the same” (*Argent, a chevron, engrailed, between three carpenters’ compasses, sable*), and the motto, “Honour God,” and these are the arms still in use. The Garlands of the Master and Warden—the Crowns worn by them in token of their office—now in use are the same which were used three centuries ago. “The Master’s Crown is a species of cap of crimson silk and velvet, embroidered with gold and silver lace. It bears the date 1561; the initials being those of John Tryll, the then Master. The Crowns of the two Wardens bear the same date, and are very similar,” the initials being, probably, those of John Abbot, Wolstone Wynd, and Thomas Pecoke, who were then three members of the Court. The cups of the Company are of great elegance and value. Carpenters’ Hall is one of the most interesting of all the City Halls, and is worthy of an entire article being devoted to it, and to its remarkable paintings. All we can do, however, is to refer our readers to Mr. Jupp’s excellent volume, which gives a clear and most valuable history of the Company, and description of its Hall and of other matters connected with it. Mr. Jupp is a painstaking writer and antiquary, and the Carpenters’ Company has been most fortunate in having such an historian among its worshipful members.

Mr. Jupp is also the author of another admirable privately printed work, “Genealogical Memoranda relating to Richard Wyatt,”† the founder of the almshouses bearing his name at Godalming. This is a very important addition to genealogical literature, and is illustrated by Pedigrees and Coats of Arms, and by an admirable engraving of the Wyatt Monument in Isleworth Church.

We regret having to be so brief in our notices of these two excellent works, which are a credit to their author, and worthy indeed of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters to which he belongs.

* *Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of the City of London.* By EDWARD BASIL JUPP, Clerk of the Company. London: W. Pickering. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 338. Illustrated.

† *Genealogical Memoranda of Richard Wyatt.* By EDWARD BASIL JUPP, F.S.A., Clerk of the Company. 1 vol. 8vo., privately printed, pp. 60. Illustrated.

PHILIP MASSINGER.*

In our last we spoke in terms of high commendation of the admirable edition of the works of Marlowe, edited by Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, and issued by Messrs. Crocker, as one of their excellent "Mermaid Series" of our old dramatists. We now take the opportunity of calling attention to another volume of the series, no less an one than "the Plays of Philip Massinger from the text of William Gifford," edited in the same faultless manner by the gallant Colonel.

Philip Massinger, the prolific writer of some forty plays, was born at Salisbury in 1583, and formed one of that brilliant galaxy of wit of which Shakespeare, Jonson, Marlowe, Beaumont, Fletcher, Ford, Chapman, Middleton, Dekker, Marston, Greene, Shirley, Kyd, and others were such conspicuous stars. He was the son of Arthur Massinger, who held an office of trust in the family of the Earl of Pembroke, and his baptism is thus† recorded in the Parish Register of St. Thomas, Salisbury:—

"November, 1583. Philip Messanger, the son of Arthur, baptised the 24th."

We are particular in thus recording the entry of the poet's baptism, because we perceive that Col. Cunningham says in his introductory memoir "The same authorities which give 1584 for the year, fix Salisbury for the place of Massinger's birth. The books of its churches have been searched in vain for any record of his baptism," etc. The gallant Col. will no doubt be glad to receive this addition to his notes on the life of this remarkable man, who seems to have been brought up with the Herberts, from one illustrious member of which family, Philip Earl of Pembroke, or from Sir Philip Sydney, he is supposed to have derived his name. In 1602 he entered St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, at the cost of the Earl of Pembroke, but his patron and his father having both died, left it abruptly four years later, without taking a degree, and was thrown on the world, taking to literature as a profession, and doing his best for an existence—brightened in its latter years by a later Earl of Pembroke, by the Earl of Carnarvon, by Sir Thomas Foljambe, by Sir Aston Cokayne, and by others. Massinger died in 1638, suddenly—so suddenly indeed that, retiring to bed in his own house on the Bankside in Southwark, in good health, he was there found dead the next morning—and was buried in St. Saviour's Church, where Fletcher was already buried; and on these two, Sir Aston Cokayne wrote:—

"In the same grave Fletcher was buried, here
Lies the Stage Poet, Philip Massinger:
Plays they did write together, were great friends,
And now one grave includes them at their ends;
So, whom on earth nothing did part, beneath
Here, in their fames, they lie in spight of death."

Thus of Massinger himself. Of his works, among all the editions the one before us is the most convenient and the most acceptable, and of all his editors, Col. Cunningham is the most worthy. We strongly commend the "Mermaid Series," and thank Messrs. Crocker for having projected, and so well carried out, their intentions as regards this series. We shall look anxiously for other volumes of "our old Dramatists," by the same publishers.

* *The Plays of Philip Massinger, from the text of W. Gifford.* Edited by Lieut.-Col. F. CUNNINGHAM. London: Alfred Thomas Crocker, Strand. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 644, 1863.
† Smith.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.*

THOMAS BAKER, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, from which Fellowship he was ejected, wrote a history of his college in 1707, which has remained in MS. until now, when it has, under the truly admirable and careful editing of Mr. Mayor, for the Syndics of the University Press, been made public. The history is one of immense importance, and has been carefully examined in every particular; but this is not all. Mr. Mayor has added Coles' notes and continuation, and has supplemented the work to double its original extent with biographical, historical, and statistical information, which render it the most complete work of its kind ever prepared. No man was so well fitted for so important a task as Mr. Mayor, and no one could by any possibility have acquitted themselves better than he has done. He has set an example to other colleges and other universities which it is hoped they will not be slow to follow; and has done such good service to history as entitles him to the cordial thanks of all. It is a book which ought to be in every public library, as well as in every private one.

* *History of the College of St. John the Evangelist, Cambridge.* By THOMAS BAKER, B.D., Ejected Fellow. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College. Cambridge: University Press (Daighton, Bell, & Co.) 2 vols. 8vo., pp. 1236, 1869.

HISTORY OF HERTFORDSHIRE.*

Our space unfortunately will only permit at this moment of our very briefly alluding to a most important work, the first and second parts of which only have appeared, by Mr. J. E. Cussans, but we shall take another opportunity of doing so at greater length. The work is no less than a *History of Hertfordshire*, on a large scale, newly compiled from every available source, and extensively illustrated with plates and wood engravings. Few men are so well qualified for the task as Mr. Cussans, who has devoted many years of his life, and all his best energies, to the task, and to the collection of everything of interest connected with the county, and in his hands the county is safe, and sure to have full justice done not only to its history and antiquities, but to its heraldry and genealogy. The two parts already issued are devoted to the Hundred of Braughing, and contain histories of the parishes of Bishop's-Stortford, Braughing, Eastwick, Gilston, Hunsdon, Sawbridgeworth, Standon, Stanstead-Abbots, Thorley, Thundridge, Ware, West Mill, and Widford; and contains among others the pedigrees of Booth, Baesh, Buxton, Phelps, Milles and Alston, Cromwell and Field, Frees, Fanshawe, Plumer, Hanbury, Giles and Fuller, Houblon, Harvey, etc.

The work is truly admirable in every particular, and one that will alike be an honour to its compiler (who is already so well known as the author of two excellent works on Heraldry, some time ago noticed in our pages), and to the county itself. It is illustrated by plates of views of seats, portraits of worthies, monuments, etc., etc., and by almost innumerable woodcuts of coats of arms, bell-marks, churches, traders' tokens, etc., etc., etc. It is beautifully printed, of folio size, and issued in a faultless manner.

We perceive that the impression is strictly limited to 300 copies, and that it is issued to subscribers only. We trust the County of Hertford will come forward handsomely and support Mr. Cussans in the way he so eminently deserves, and we strongly recommend our readers, who wish to receive the work for their libraries, to send in their names early to Mr. Cussans.

* *History of Hertfordshire*. By JOHN EDWIN CUSSANS. Hertford: Stephen Austin, Folio, illustrated. Parts I. and II.

LÜBKE'S WORKS ON ART.*

It is not often that two such splendid works by the same author are published at such short intervals after each other, as the two now before us, from the clever and masterly pen of Dr. Lübke. The first published of these works, and therefore deserving on that account alone of being named first in our pages, is the "History of Art"—two splendid volumes, in praise of which it is impossible to say too much. The "History of Art" (translated by Mr. F. E. Bunnëtt), is the most complete and useful work of its kind ever undertaken, and is one which no art-student or lover of art, and no book collector, ought to be without. Commencing with the origin and early beginnings of Art, the author passes on, successively, through the architecture and plastic Art of the Egyptians, the Art of Central Asia (Babylon, Nineveh, Persia, and Medea), the Art of Western Asia—Phœnicians and Hebrews, and the races of Asia Minor; the Art of Eastern Asia, including all the branches of Indian and Chinese Art; Classic Art, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman; the Art of the Middle Ages—Early Christian, Islam, and Romanesque; Gothic Art, both in Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, etc.; and Modern Art, including Architecture of famous countries, Italian Plastic Art, Northern Plastic Art—Sculpture and Painting; and Sculpture, Painting, etc., of the different schools in the nineteenth century. It is admirably written, and exquisitely illustrated with hundreds of carefully executed engravings; and is, altogether, one of the most elegant, useful, and admirable books which has ever issued from the press.

The "Ecclesiastical Art in Germany during the Middle Ages," is faultless in every particular. Its scope is more extensive than would be imagined, and embraces architecture, church furniture, sculpture, painting, stained glass, works in wood and stone and metal, fresco and wall painting, and indeed every possible branch of Art. We can safely say that no other book ever written gives so much information, or gives that information in so useful, so readable, and so attractive a form, as does this by Dr. Lübke; and it is therefore one which we can, and do, emphatically and earnestly recommend. The matter is faultless; the translation, by Mr. Wheatley, perfect in every way, and the illustrations as good as good can be. Add to this, that the printing and the "getting up" of the volume are in the highest and most finished style of Mr. Jack; and sufficient will surely have been said to ensure it a welcome.

* *History of Art*. By DR. WILHELM LÜBKE. Translated by F. E. BUNNETT. 2 vols. large 8vo. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., pp. 466. Illustrated.

Ecclesiastical Art in Germany during the Middle Ages. By DR. WILHELM LÜBKE. Translated, with an Appendix, by L. A. WHEATLEY. Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack, India Buildings. 1 vol. large 8vo., 1870, pp. 300. Illustrated.

DUCHETIANA.*

SIR GEORGE F. DUCKETT, F.S.A., the inheritor of the glories of one of the oldest names, has most wisely set himself the task of tracing out the entire genealogy of the family, as well as its history and connections. His volume now before us, which he has entitled "Duchetiana," from the supposition which he holds that the family takes its origin from the Duchets of the Duchy of Burgundy at the time of the Conquest, is an evidence of the love he has for his subject, and of the extreme skill and industry with which he has laboured. His object has been to "trace and verify the descent of the Duckett family, namely, of the branches of Westmoreland, Wiltshire, and Cambridgeshire, but especially of the two former, being in direct line of ancestors of the present Baronet, and to place on record every authentic document, or incident of family interest connected with the same," and "of a family of good note in Yorkshire, from whence he (Sir George) is in immediate descent on the side of his paternal grandfather, the Jacksons of Richmond and Thirsk, claiming a common ancestor with the Jacksons of Hickleton, created baronets *temp.* Charles I." Carrying out this object, Sir George Duckett first gives an account of the Jacksons, and then passes on to trace the genealogy of the Ducketts of Hartham, comprising the extinct houses of Grayrigg, Steeple-Morden, Aylesbury, and Wickham. The whole is accompanied by explanatory notes, and by an immense mass of information, genealogical, heraldic, and otherwise. It is illustrated by a large number of admirably executed wood engravings of armorial bearings, seals, etc., and is, altogether, a most admirable production.

The arms of Duckett are *sable*, a saltier *argent*, but they are entitled to bear as quarterings the arms of Jackson, Ward of Guisborough, Goldstone, Windesore, Taillebois, Redman, Aldborough, Bellingham, Burneshead, Baskerville, Skynner, Bingham, Turberville, Chaldecot, and Trenchard. The Crests are—1st. Out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a plume of five ostrich feathers, *argent*; 2nd. a garb of lavender, *vert*, flowered, *azure*, banded *or*. The supporters are two parrots *vert*.

Sir George Duckett—who has received well-merited distinction from several crowned heads in recognition of his *Technological Dictionary*, has added immensely to his literary laurels by this genealogical work, which is a most important addition to family history, and is one of the most complete and painstaking which has been prepared.

* *Duchetiana; or Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Duckett, from the Conquest to the present time.* By SIR GEORGE F. DUCKETT, Bart., F.S.A. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1 vol. 4to. pp. 116. Illustrated.

SHROPSHIRE AND WARWICKSHIRE ARMS AND LINEAGES.*

THE REV. F. W. KITTERMMASTER has done good service not only to the two counties of Warwick and Salop, but to heralds and genealogists generally, by the preparation of the two excellent works before us, in which, in alphabetical form, he has attempted to give the arms of all the old families, resident before 1650, of each of the two counties named, along with occasional brief notes on their descent, etc. The design is good and useful, and the result is the production of two convenient volumes of reference which will be found of great use to the genealogist. Of course some errors may be expected in works of the kind, but they are not numerous, and altogether the works deserve cordial commendation. We would, however, strongly recommend the author in any future editions he may issue of these interesting works, and in any others he may produce, to give exact references to authorities, instead of such general ones as he has adopted, and which are useless for any purposes of reference. For instance, *Harl. MS.* or *Her. Vis.* are so many waste references unless accompanied by the number, etc., of the MS. in the Harleian Collection, and by the name of the Herald's Visitation alluded to. Again, we would recommend him to expunge the word "confirmed," erroneously used so frequently in his works, where "allowed" or "as given in" ought to have been written. There is a wide difference between a coat of arms being *confirmed*, which was by official document of the Heralds, and *allowed*, which merely shows that they are entered in the Visitation as belonging to the family. We trust Mr. Kittermaster will continue his labours for other counties, and will not only attend to these amendments, but issue them of uniform size, and not as in the present case, of different sizes. We trust we may see more of Mr. Kittermaster's labours in the field of Heraldry and Genealogy.

* *Warwickshire Arms and Lineages.* By the Rev. FRED. W. KITTERMMASTER, M.A. London: W. Mackintosh, Paternoster Row; Birmingham: Cornish, Brothers. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 104, Appendix pp. xii.

Shropshire Arms and Lineages. By the Rev. FRED. W. KITTERMMASTER, M.A. London: W. Mackintosh, Paternoster Row; Shrewsbury: J. O. Sandford. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 74, Appendix pp. xxiv. 1869.

HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It is with sincere pleasure we notice that a project for an entirely new *History of Nottinghamshire* has been set on foot by Capt. A. E. Lawson Lowe, and that the first portion is already in an advanced state. Capt. Lowe, as is well evidenced by his contributions to the pages of the "RELIQUARY," is a painstaking, scrupulously accurate, and indefatigable worker, and the History of the County could not possibly be in better or safer hands than his. We perceive that the History is to be arranged under Hundreds, the first being that of Broxtow, which comprises the parishes of Annesley, Arnold, Attenborough, Basford, Beeston, Bilborough, Bramcote, Brewhouse-Yard, Bulwell, Cossall, Eastwood, Felley, Fulwood, Greasley, Hucknall-Torkard, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Lenton, Linby, Mansfield, Mansfield-Woodhouse, Newstead, Nut-hall, Papplewick, Radford, Selston, Skegby, Standard-Hill, Stapleford, Strelley, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Tversal, Trowell, and Wollaton. It will thus be seen how important this first division of the work will be, and, upon its success will of course depend the completion of the scheme as regards the entire county. There can be but little doubt that Capt. Lowe will meet, in a county so professedly liberal-minded as that of Nottingham, a full and proper measure of support, and we heartily commend his forthcoming work, which, wisely, he has determined upon issuing by subscription, to our readers. We shall look forward with anxiety to the appearance of the first part, and in the meantime hint to intending subscribers that their names should be sent in to Messrs. R. Allen & Co., of Nottingham.

A BOOK OF MEMORIES.

We perceive with unfeigned pleasure, that Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., announces for early publication "A Book of Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age," with whom he has been, more or less, personally acquainted; comprising nearly all the Literary Celebrities of the present century. It will, we hear, be extensively illustrated by portraits, birth-houses, homes in which they lived, and places in which they were buried; and will form one of the most delightful books which has ever, at any time, issued from the press. No man, living or dead, has known closely and intimately, so extensive and so brilliant a galaxy of celebrated men and women, as has Mr. Hall; and no one, we unhesitatingly affirm, either is, or ever was, more capable of giving living and breathing and happy memories of them than he is. We, in common with thousands of others, shall look forward anxiously for its publication.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—I beg to state that the curious epitaph referred to in last month's number of the "RELIQUARY," commencing "Stop passenger, &c." is to be found in De Foe's "Tour through Great Britain," Vol. IV., p. 171, where it is stated to be taken from the tomb of Margaret Scott, of Dalkeith, who died February 9th, 1738. There are a few verbal discrepancies between the copy found at Cleveland and that given by De Foe, as will be seen on comparison.

I am, Sir, yours most obediently,

G. W. B.

FROM WOLLEY CHARTERS, MUS. BRIT.

GRANT from William son of Osbert de Chatiaworth to William son of Hugh de la Greves, of a moiety of half an oxgang of land, with a moiety of a toft and croft which Osbert his father formerly held in the Greves, of Margery de Beylley, and also of a moiety of a meadow, &c. (vide date) II. 43^a.

Grant from Thomas son of Gyles de la Greves to Thos. son to Henry de Chatterworth of a piece of land. Dated at Beley, 81^o. Edward III. Witnesses: Thomas de de Beley, John de Calton (seal of arms, an eagle displayed) II. 46.

Deed of assignment from Immanuel Bourne, clerk, to Samuel Sleigh the elder, of Northedge, in the parish of Ashover, gen. of the next presentation to the rectory of Ashover, in trust for the said Immanuel Bourne, 30 Aug., 1671. XI. 106. EALING.

REV. SAMUEL CHARLES, M.A., OF MICKLEOVER.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you herewith all the notes I could find in a MS. vol. of his sermons, bearing upon the Derbyshire life of the Rev. Samuel Charles—in some sense a secondary Derbyshire worthy. Probably he was a native of the county, as he talks of "our

valleys." They are extracts from a MS. vol. (sm. 4to., pp. 809) in the library belonging to the chapel in Bowlalley Lane, Hull (being transcripts by Thomas Martin from his shorthand notes made at the time), of sermons preached by the Rev. Samuel Charles, M.A. (minister of that chapel), from the commencement of 1688 to the end of 1690. Mr. Charles had been the incumbent of Mickleover, in Derbyshire, whence he was ejected in 1662. For particulars concerning him see the *Nonconformist's Memorial*, 1802, i. 417; Gent's *Hist. of Hull*, 1735, p. 179; Tickell's *Hist. of Hull*, 1798, pp. 559, 815; Hadley's *Hist. of Hull*, 1788, pp. 247, 879; Sheahan's *Hist. of Hull*, 1864, pp. 316, 487, 438; and Miall's *Congregationalism in Yorkshire*, 1868, p. 291 (where those sermons are erroneously stated to be those of John Shaw).

Page 4. "One thing I tell you of my owne Experience when I was a publicke minister of the Gospie, and had the Authority of the Nation to back me in my works, I could not satisfie my selfe in preaching; but I did goe from house to house, personally to instructe every family; and every person in my parrish; amongst the rest comming to an old Woman; who was a person too of some skill in severall matters that others had no knowledg of; not now fitt to be mentioned; I asked hir what she thought God was; she presently answered me that she believed he was a very righteous man."

Page 516 [about Dec. 1689]. "Twenty seven years and A few dayes more, he that succeeded me in my Pastorall charge preached his sermon, and I had A mind to heare what kind of a pastor my flock was like to be feed with when I was gone, where I very well remember, I heard this kind of divinity—"you have beene made to believe that sitting here and hearing A man talk is worshipping of God;" (and yet they were sitting at that time and hearing him prate), "I tell you there is no worshipping of God but in prayer: nor any praying but by the Common prayer;"

Page 74. "We have all the credable assurance that we can possibly have; that one of the best places now in Darbyshire that lyes betwixt the river Ellawiah and Darwin: where there is now many a fruitfull cornefield and many a fair towne and Church; since the conquest not above five hundred years agoe which before was all in a Forrest."

Page 205. "A Ecco which I have heard in some of our valleys in Derbishire where there are rivers that's surrounded on Each side with hills I have heard the Ecco of a trumpet so Exactly and punctually returne the sound three severall times over."

Page 727. "That Darbyshire mayrter Joan Waste: when the learned Papists thereabouts tempted hir with hard Questions about hir Religion I cannot dispute with she for Christ but I can die for Christ."

Hull.

W. CONNITT BOULTER, F.R.A.

COPY OF LETTER FROM MR. WM. BIRDSWORTH, GOVERNOR OF LANCASTER CASTLE, TO MRS. TYLDESLEY, OF ORMSKIRK.*

The following interesting letter is from a copy found among the MSS. left by the late John Harland, Esq., F.R.A. I am not aware that it has before been published, but it seems worthy of a place in the "RELICUARY."

Burnley, Lancashire.

T. T. WILKINSON, F.R.A.S., &c.

"MADAM,—You may wonder at my long silence, or [not] seeing you at Wigan Sessions as I intended, but was that very day prevented by a special messenger, which called me home with the ill news of the Gale being broken the night before and three of my prisoners gone and a fourth belonging to the soldiers' care.

Mine was Winkley and Coope, who had each of them a brother executed, and they was under sentence of death, but reprieved and in no danger. The third was Will. Ward, the Captain of Manchester Mob. My tenderness and civility occasions this roguery, though it ought to be used otherwise in respect to me. What with fretting and colds and surfeits, got with pursuing them, I have been seized with a violent convulsion in my stomach, that the Doctor despaired of curing, being attended with very other bad symptoms; but praise God, I am now much better, and this is the very first pen I have set to paper and just now your letters lye before me, which I have perused and have sent you. For my own part I can give no other opinion but that the old proverb is fully verified—that those whose life you have helped to save, will now starve you, tho' cannot hang you, as you might have done to him..... I am resolved now to settle all my affairs, with every one, since I have had this narrow escape, the Doctors having given me up. I must now beg pardon, being very weary at this first setting out, and only take time to tell you my best service shall not be wanting to yourself and yours, that lies in the power of

Madam, your assured friend and humble Servant,
Lancaster, 3rd Feb., 1716.

WM. BIRDSWORTH.*

To Madam Tyldesley at Ormskirke p Warrington This

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